```
     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:38 ON 15 JUL 2008
L28       30151 S HYALURON?
L29      667344 S (BLOCK POLYMER) OR COPOLYMER
L30       34080 S (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) OR (POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYGLYCOLIC
                S L1 AND L2 AND L3

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:01:41 ON 15 JUL 2008
L31           0 S L1

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:42 ON 15 JUL 2008
L32           0 S L31
L33           0 S L32 AND L2 AND L3

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:25 ON 15 JUL 2008
L34         501 S L28 AND L29 AND L30
L35         133 S L34 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:53 ON 15 JUL 2008
L36      300744 S CROSSLINK?
L37          20 S L35 AND L36

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:19:05 ON 15 JUL 2008
L38       30151 S HYALURON?
L39        8489 S PLURONIC
L40        1049 S (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) AND ((POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYLACTIC
L41      852792 S BLOCK OR COPOLYMER
L42      177745 S JOINT OR CARTILAGE OR IMPLANT OR BIOCOMPATIBLE

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:20:12 ON 15 JUL 2008
L43          66 S L38 AND L39 AND L41
L44          22 S L38 AND L40 AND L41
L45          27 S L43 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L46           8 S L44 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:20:35 ON 15 JUL 2008
L47          34 S L45 OR L46
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=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.12     974.98

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -60.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:38 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008  VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008  (20080714/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s hyaluron?

L28      30151 HYALURON?

=> s (block polymer) or copolymer

        271163 BLOCK
       1204953 POLYMER
          6893 BLOCK POLYMER
                 (BLOCK(W)POLYMER)
        665535 COPOLYMER
L29     667344 (BLOCK POLYMER) OR COPOLYMER

=> s (polyethylene oxide) or (polypropylene oxide) or polyglycolic or polylactic or
pluronic

        386595 POLYETHYLENE
       1884942 OXIDE
         14003 POLYETHYLENE OXIDE
                 (POLYETHYLENE(W)OXIDE)
        184665 POLYPROPYLENE
       1884942 OXIDE
          2659 POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE
                 (POLYPROPYLENE(W)OXIDE)
          2415 POLYGLYCOLIC
```

```
          9329 POLYLACTIC
          8489 PLURONIC
L30      34080 (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) OR (POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYGLYCOLIC
               OR POLYLACTIC OR PLURONIC

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

   REG1stRY INITIATED
Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.




SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 16:01:41 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -    22662 TO ITERATE

  8.8% PROCESSED     2000 ITERATIONS                                0 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:       444229 TO   462251
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L31           0 SEA SSS SAM L1



L32          0 L31


             0 L2
            28 L3
L33          0 L32 AND L2 AND L3

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       2.69     980.82

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -60.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:01:43 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06     980.88

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -60.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:25 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008  VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008  (20080714/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
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 substance identification.

=> s l28 and l29 and l30

L34        501 L28 AND L29 AND L30

=> s l34 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

      22935573 PY<2003
       4491675 AY<2003
       3959741 PRY<2003
L35        133 L34 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   2.69     983.57

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   0.00     -60.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:30 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    0.06     983.63

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -60.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:53 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008  VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008  (20080714/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s crosslink?

L36     300744 CROSSLINK?

=> s l35 and l36

L37         20 L35 AND L36

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                             SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    2.69     986.32

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -60.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:55 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> d l37 1-20 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y
```

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Augmentation and repair of sphincter defects with cells including fibroblasts
AB An embodiment of the invention includes methods for the long-term augmentation and/or repair of skin defects (scars, skin laxness, skin thinning, and skin augmentation), cellulite, breast tissue, wounds and burns, urol. and gastroesophageal sphincter structures, hernias, periodontal disease and disorders, tendon and ligament tears and baldness, by the injection or direct surgical placement/implantation of autologous cultured cells and/or cultured cell-produced extracellular matrix that is derived from connective tissue, dermis, fascia, lamina propria, stroma, adipose tissue, muscle, tendon, ligament or the hair follicle. The corrective application is done on tissue proximal or within the area of the defect. The method involves retrieving viable cells from the subject, a neonate or human fetus. Alternatively, the corrective application involves the cells placed in a matrix, preferably comprised of autologous extracellular matrix constituents as a three-dimensional structure or as a suspension, prior to placement into a position with respect to the subject's defect. In a further embodiment, the preferable autologous extracellular matrix constituents are collected from culture and placed in a position with respect to the subject's defect.
AN 2008:588907 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 148:515238
TI Augmentation and repair of sphincter defects with cells including fibroblasts
IN Kleinsek, Donald A.; Soto, Adriana
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 129,180.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20080112935	A1	20080515	US 2007-981852	20071031 <--
	WO 2001032129	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US30623	20001106 <--
	WO 2001032129	A3	20011004		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2005202256	A1	20050616	AU 2005-202256	20050524 <--
	AU 2005202256	B2	20080403		
PRAI	US 1999-163734P	P	19991105 <--		
	WO 2000-US30623	W	20001106 <--		
	US 2002-129180	A2	20020503 <--		
	AU 2001-14725	A3	20001106 <--		

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Biocompatible protein particles and particle devices
AB The present invention relates to biocompatible protein particles, particle devices and their methods of preparation and use. More specifically, the present invention relates protein particles and devices derived from such particles comprising one or more biocompatible purified proteins combined

with one or more biocompatible solvents. In various embodiments of the present invention the protein particles may also include one or more drugs and/or one or more additives. A modified polyurethane film, having a collagen/elastin/heparin embedded surface, was ready for fabrication into the appropriate body-contacting surface, such as a vascular graft.

AN 2005:591976 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 143:120594
TI Biocompatible protein particles and particle devices
IN Masters, David B.; Berg, Eric P.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 160,424.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20050147690	A1	20050707	US 2004-962984	20041012 <--
AU 2005295112	A1	20060420	AU 2005-295112	20051012
CA 2583561	A1	20060420	CA 2005-2583561	20051012
WO 2006042310	A1	20060420	WO 2005-US36867	20051012
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1802282	A1	20070704	EP 2005-807232	20051012
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI US 1998-160424	A2	19980925 <--		
US 2003-509823P	P	20031009		
US 2004-962984	A	20041012		
WO 2005-US36867	W	20051012		

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints
AB The method controllably makes a vinyl polymer hydrogel having desired phys. properties without chemical crosslinks or radiation, includes the steps of: (1) providing a vinyl polymer solution comprising a vinyl polymer dissolved in a first solvent; (2) heating the vinyl polymer solution to a temperature elevated above the m.p. of the phys. assocns. of the vinyl polymer, (3) mixing the vinyl polymer solution with a gellant, wherein the resulting mixture has a higher Flory interaction parameter than the vinyl polymer solution; (4) inducing gelation of the mixture of vinyl polymer solution and gellant; and (5) controlling the gelation rate to form a viscoelastic solution, wherein workability is maintained for a predetd. period, thereby making a vinyl polymer hydrogel having the desired phys. property. A typical example of vinyl polymers used is poly(vinyl alc.) and the gellant is selected from salts, alcs., polyols, amino acids, sugars, proteins, polysaccharides or/and mixture thereof.
AN 2004:722934 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 141:226404

TI A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints
IN Ruberti, Jeffrey W.; Braithwaite, Gavin J. C.
PA Cambridge Polymer Group, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 58 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 631,491.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20040171740	A1	20040902	US 2004-771852	20040204 <--
	US 20040092653	A1	20040513	US 2003-631491	20030731 <--
	AU 2005214358	A1	20050901	AU 2005-214358	20050204
	CA 2555226	A1	20050901	CA 2005-2555226	20050204
	WO 2005080477	A2	20050901	WO 2005-US4773	20050204
	WO 2005080477	A3	20051110		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM, US				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1713851	A2	20061025	EP 2005-751023	20050204
	R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
	JP 2007520622	T	20070726	JP 2006-552378	20050204
	US 20060270781	A1	20061130	US 2006-462799	20060807 <--
	US 20070054990	A1	20070308	US 2006-462813	20060807 <--
PRAI	US 2002-400899P	P	20020802 <--		
	US 2003-631491	A2	20030731		
	US 2004-771852	A	20040204		
	WO 2004-US3135	A	20040204		
	WO 2005-US4773	W	20050204		

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Biocompatible scaffolds with tissue fragments
AB A biocompatible tissue repair implant or scaffold device is provided for use in repairing a variety of tissue injuries, particularly injuries to cartilage, ligaments, tendons, and nerves. The repair procedures may be conducted with implants that contain a biol. component that assists in healing or tissue repair. The biocompatible tissue repair implants include a biocompatible scaffold and particles of living tissue, such that the tissue and the scaffold become associated The particles of living tissue contain one or more viable cells that can migrate from the tissue and populate the scaffold. Healthy cartilage tissue from articulating joints was obtained from bovine shoulders. The cartilage tissue, which was substantially free of bone tissue, was minced using scalpel blades to obtain small tissue fragments in the presence of 0.2% collagenase. The minced tissue was then distributed uniformly on a synthetic bioresorbable polycaprolactone/polyglycolic acid scaffold. Cells migrate extensively into the polymer scaffolds from the minced cartilage tissue fragments. The migrating cells retain their phenotype and produce matrix that stained pos. for the sulfated glycosaminoglycans by using the Safranin O stain.
AN 2004:326146 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 140:344964

TI Biocompatible scaffolds with tissue fragments
IN Binette, Francois; Hwang, Julia; Dhanaraj, Sridevi; Gosiewska, Anna
PA Ethicon, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 36 pp.
    CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1410811	A1	20040421	EP 2003-256522	20031016 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	US 20040078090	A1	20040422	US 2003-374772	20030225 <--
	AU 2003252886	A1	20040506	AU 2003-252886	20031009 <--
	AU 2003252886	B2	20051027		
	CA 2445558	A1	20040418	CA 2003-2445558	20031017 <--
	JP 2004136096	A	20040513	JP 2003-358118	20031017 <--
	AU 2006200194	A1	20060202	AU 2006-200194	20060117
PRAI	US 2002-419539P	P	20021018	<--	
	US 2002-420093P	P	20021018	<--	
	US 2003-374772	A	20030225		
	AU 2003-252886	A3	20031009		

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
          ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Biocompatible scaffold for ligament or tendon repair
AB A biocompatible ligament repair implant or scaffold device is provided for use in repairing a variety of ligament tissue injuries. The repair procedures may be conducted with ligament repair implants that contain a biol. component that assists in healing or tissue repair. The biocompatible ligament repair implants include a biocompatible scaffold and particles of viable tissue derived from ligament tissue or tendon tissue, such that the tissue and the scaffold become associated The particles of living tissue contain 1 or more viable cells that can migrate from the tissue and populate the scaffold. Healthy cartilage tissue from articulating joints was obtained from bovine shoulders. The cartilage tissue, which was substantially free of bone tissue, was minced using scalpel blades to obtain small tissue fragments in the presence of 0.2% collagenase. The minced tissue was then distributed uniformly on a synthetic bioresorbable polycaprolactone/polyglycolic acid scaffold. Cells migrate extensively into the polymer scaffolds from the minced cartilage tissue fragments. The migrating cells retain their phenotype and produce matrix that stained pos. for the sulfated glycosaminoglycans by using the Safranin O stain.
AN 2004:326145 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 140:344963
TI Biocompatible scaffold for ligament or tendon repair
IN Binette, Francois; Hwang, Julia; Zimmerman, Mark; Melican, Mora Carolynne
PA Ethicon, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.
    CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1410810	A1	20040421	EP 2003-256320	20031007 <--
	EP 1410810	B1	20070124		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

	AU 2003252882	A1	20040506	AU 2003-252882	20031008 <--
	AU 2003252882	B2	20060706		
	CA 2445356	A1	20040418	CA 2003-2445356	20031017 <--
	JP 2004136097	A	20040513	JP 2003-358132	20031017 <--
	AU 2006200194	A1	20060202	AU 2006-200194	20060117
PRAI	US 2002-419539P	P	20021018 <--		
	US 2002-420093P	P	20021018 <--		
	US 2003-374754	A	20030225		
	AU 2003-252886	A3	20031009		

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Nucleus augmentation with in situ formed polymer hydrogels
AB Artificial disk augmentation for natural intervertebral disks is described using a solution of polymers. Once inserted into the disk the polymers crosslink to form hydrogels in vivo. Crosslinking of the polymers is activated by changes in temperature, pH, or ionic activity. The polymer is selected from polysaccharides, alkyl celluloses, hydroxyalkyl Me celluloses, polyhosphazenes, hyaluronic acid, sodium chondroitin sulfate, polyacrylates, polycyanolacrylates, Me methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polyethylene oxide -polypropylene glycol block copolymers, cyclodextrin polydextrose, dextran gelatin, polygalacturonic acid, polyvinyl alc., polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl acetate, etc.
AN 2004:306140 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 140:309469
TI Nucleus augmentation with in situ formed polymer hydrogels
IN Ferree, Bret A.
PA USA
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6719797	B1	20040413	US 2000-638244	20000814 <--
	US 20020128718	A1	20020912	US 2002-143275	20020510 <--
	US 6793677	B2	20040921		
	US 20020133231	A1	20020919	US 2002-143637	20020510 <--
	US 6648918	B2	20031118		
	US 20040024462	A1	20040205	US 2003-413028	20030414 <--
	US 20080027548	A9	20080131		
	WO 2003090649	A1	20031106	WO 2003-US12500	20030423 <--
	WO 2003090649	A9	20040603		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 2003228655	A1	20031110	AU 2003-228655	20030423 <--
	AU 2003228655	B2	20070913		
	AU 2003228655	B9	20080313		

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     US 20040024460       A1    20040205    US 2003-434930         20030509 <--
     US 7066958           B2    20060627
     US 20040044410       A1    20040304    US 2003-434917         20030509 <--
     US 7235102           B2    20070626
     AU 2003229001        A1    20031111    AU 2003-229001         20030512 <--
     WO 2003094806        A1    20031120    WO 2003-US14764        20030512 <--
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             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
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             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 7273497           B2    20070925    US 2003-630445         20030730 <--
     US 20040111155       A1    20040610    US 2003-680468         20031007 <--
     US 7291171           B2    20071106
     US 20050228497       A1    20051013    US 2005-512515         20050603 <--
     US 20060004454       A1    20060105    US 2005-148071         20050608 <--
     US 20070142839       A1    20070621    US 2007-708101         20070215 <--
PRAI US 1999-148913P      P     19990813  <--
     US 1999-322516       A2    19990528  <--
     WO 2000-US14708      A2    20000530  <--
     US 2000-638241       A1    20000814  <--
     US 2000-638726       A2    20000814  <--
     US 2000-639309       A2    20000814  <--
     US 2000-688716       A2    20001016  <--
     US 2002-372520P      P     20020412  <--
     US 2002-374747P      P     20020423  <--
     US 2002-375212P      P     20020424  <--
     US 2002-379462P      P     20020510  <--
     US 2002-416749P      P     20021007  <--
     US 2002-417346P      P     20021009  <--
     US 2003-442971P      P     20030127
     US 2003-443815P      P     20030130
     US 2003-445489P      P     20030206
     US 2003-445958P      P     20030207
     US 2003-449642P      P     20030224
     US 2003-420423       A     20030422
     WO 2003-US12500      W     20030423
     US 2003-422282       A2    20030424
     US 2003-434917       A     20030509
     US 2003-434930       A     20030509
     US 2003-434931       A     20030509
     US 2003-435332       A     20030509
     WO 2003-US14764      W     20030512
     US 2003-630445       A1    20030730
RE.CNT  22    THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37  ANSWER 7 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same
AB   The present invention provides hyaluronic acid derivs. with
     hyaluronic acid crosslinked to glycol polymer by amide
     bonds, including a derivative in which a hyaluronic acid is
     crosslinked to the free amine group-introduced terminal of a
     glycol polymer by an amide bond, and a derivative in which a
     hyaluronic acid is crosslinked to a glycol polymer via a
     chitosan, and its preparation process.  The hyaluronic acid derivs.
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according to the present invention are biocompatible and have a very high viscoelasticity, and thus can be used in the form of gel, film or thread, for various purposes such as biomaterials for post-operative adhesion-prevention gel, dermal augmentation, correction of facial wrinkles, osteoarthritic visco supplement, plastic surgery, drug delivery, etc.

AN 2004:220370 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 140:255240
TI Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same
IN Cho, Kwang Yong; Kim, Jin Hoon; Lee, Jae Young; Moon, Tae Seok; Min, Byung Hyuk
PA Lg Life Sciences Ltd., S. Korea
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004022603	A1	20040318	WO 2003-KR1787	20030901 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	KR 2004020789	A	20040309	KR 2003-57234	20030819 <--
	AU 2003258848	A1	20040329	AU 2003-258848	20030901 <--
PRAI	KR 2002-52735	A	20020903 <--		
	WO 2003-KR1787	W	20030901		

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties
AB Hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are obtained by subjecting a hydrogel formulation containing a strengthening agent to chemical or phys. crosslinking conditions subsequent to initial gel formation. Superporous hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are similarly obtained whenever the hydrogel formulation is provided with a foaming agent. Interpenetrating networks of polymer chains comprised of primary polymer(s) and strengthening polymer(s) are thereby formed. The primary polymer affords capillary-based water sorption properties while the strengthening polymer imparts significantly enhanced mech. strength and elasticity to the hydrogel or superporous hydrogel. Suitable strengthening agents can be natural or synthetic polymers, polyelectrolytes, or neutral, hydrophilic polymers. Thus, 50% acrylamide solution 500, 1.0% N,N-methylenebisacrylamide solution 100, 10.0% Pluronic F 127 solution 50, glacial acetic acid 50, and 2% aqueous sodium alginate solution 1500 μl were mixed, 50 μl 20% ammonium persulfate solution and 50 μl 20% N,N,N',N'-tetramethylenediamine solution was added therein, 30 mg sodium bicarbonate was added therein and reacted, poured into an 30% aqueous calcium chloride solution, washed, and dried
to give a porous hydrogel with good stretching, compression, and bending stress resistance.

AN 2003:855982 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 139:338810
TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties
IN Omidian, Hossein; Qiu, Yong; Yang, Shicheng; Kim, Dukjoon; Park, Haesun; Park, Kinam
PA Purdue Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003089506	A1	20031030	WO 2003-US12340	20030422 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003234159	A1	20031103	AU 2003-234159	20030422 <--
	US 20030232895	A1	20031218	US 2003-420323	20030422 <--
	US 6960617	B2	20051101		
PRAI	US 2002-374388P	P	20020422 <--		
	WO 2003-US12340	W	20030422		

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Composition and method for inducing bone growth and healing
AB A composition and method for inducing bone growth and healing is useful for promoting new bone synthesis, and to enhance the mech. stability and longevity of orthopedic implants. The composition includes a bone endogenous material such as fibronectin or collagen which is used as raw material for the body's natural osteogenic mechanism to synthesize new bone. The composition has a flow phase and a congealed phase. The composition is applied, in the flow phase, within the reamed medullary canal of a long bone prior to insertion of an endoprosthesis. Following insertion of the endoprosthesis, the composition undergoes a phase change to the congealed phase, for example via crosslinking of the bone endogenous material in the composition, to provide a compliant barrier layer in the intra-medullary gap between the implanted endoprosthesis and the medullary canal wall. The resulting barrier layer has a dual mode porosity system, having a first order porosity to accommodate and promote convective diffusion of nutrient species into and through the barrier layer, and a second order porosity to accommodate osteoblastic migration therein without the need for osteoclastic resorption. Osteoblasts synthesize new bone using the barrier layer itself as raw material, essentially osteoconverting the barrier layer into synthesized new bone. In a preferred embodiment, the second order porosity is provided via a rapidly degrading polymer added to the composition, which has a half-life for degradation of 1-60 days.
AN 2003:678616 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 139:202571
TI Composition and method for inducing bone growth and healing
IN Knothe Tate, Melissa L.; Knothe, Ulf R.

PA The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003070186	A2	20030828	WO 2003-US4858	20030220 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003211140	A1	20030909	AU 2003-211140	20030220 <--
	US 20050107887	A1	20050519	US 2004-504652	20040813 <--
PRAI	US 2002-358160P	P	20020220 <--		
	WO 2003-US4858	W	20030220		

L37 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Lumen formation-inducible material and instrument to be inserted into the body
AB Disclosed is a lumen formation-inducible material capable of forming a lumen in which cells are exposed in at least a part of the intraluminal surface. If desired, this material can be inserted into the living body with the use of a hollow tube. Thus, a lumen formation-inducible material whereby lumen formation by cells can be surely induced in vivo is provided. Thus, 2 % sodium hyaluronate, 0.02 % protamine sulfate and 0.02 % sodium heparin solution was mixed at 1:1:1 to make a gel string. The gel string was freeze-dried and then crosslinked with an epoxy compound (EX-313). The obtained crosslinked gel string was implanted to a dog's left ventricle wall to make lumen.
AN 2003:491085 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 139:58009
TI Lumen formation-inducible material and instrument to be inserted into the body
IN Noishiki, Yasuharu
PA Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003051420	A1	20030626	WO 2002-JP13084	20021213 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

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     JP 2003180818        A     20030702    JP 2001-381833         20011214 <--
     JP 3970013           B2    20070905
     AU 2002354489        A1    20030630    AU 2002-354489         20021213 <--
     EP 1459772           A1    20040922    EP 2002-788834         20021213 <--
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
     US 20050084511       A1    20050421    US 2004-498522         20040614 <--
PRAI JP 2001-381833       A     20011214  <--
     WO 2002-JP13084      W     20021213  <--
RE.CNT  36    THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37  ANSWER 11 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Hybrid resin material and method for preparation thereof
AB   The title material comprises a porous structure of a hydrophobic resin and
     a soluble substance (or a hydrophilic substance) located in the pores and/or
     interstices constituting the porous structure, wherein, the soluble substance
     is soluble in a polar solvent and is also soluble in the polar solvent even in
     the state wherein the soluble substance is located in the interior of the
     porous structure.  Thus, 1.2% gelatin was impregnated in a stretched PTFE
     tube for an artificial blood vessel.
AN   2003:454398  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   139:41871
TI   Hybrid resin material and method for preparation thereof
IN   Noishiki, Yasuharu; Tadaki, Futoshi
PA   Nicem, Ltd., Japan
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
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PI   WO 2003048241         A1    20030612    WO 2001-JP10650        20011205 <--
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
             LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT,
             RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
             UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
             GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
             GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     JP 2003171496        A     20030620    JP 2001-370188         20011204 <--
     AU 2002221063        A1    20030617    AU 2002-221063         20011205 <--
PRAI JP 2001-370188       A     20011204  <--
     WO 2001-JP10650      W     20011205  <--
RE.CNT  5     THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37  ANSWER 12 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Compositions containing minoxidil for hair loss treatment
AB   Novel compns. comprising minoxidil, a thickening agent, and an acceptable
     solvent are presented.  A process is also presented for making a gel
     composition comprising minoxidil, and methods for using the compns. for
     treating and preventing hair loss in patients.  Thus, the 1st part of the
     composition comprised a solution containing minoxidil 50.7, propylene glycol
526, alc.
     130, and AMP-95 1.5 mg.  The 2nd part comprised a dispersion containing
     Pemulen TR-1 2.5, water 153, and alc. 136.3 mg.  The 2 parts were mixed to
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give a gel which had excellent clarity, smooth consistency, and a moderate viscosity.

AN 2002:122762 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 136:172778

TI Compositions containing minoxidil for hair loss treatment

IN Pena, Lorraine Elisabeth; Wu, Maw-Sheng

PA Pharmacia AB, Swed.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002011698	A1	20020214	WO 2001-SE1269	20010607 <--
	WO 2002011698	A9	20030403		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2417630	A1	20020214	CA 2001-2417630	20010607 <--
	AU 2001064481	A	20020218	AU 2001-64481	20010607 <--
	EP 1307181	A1	20030507	EP 2001-938910	20010607 <--
	EP 1307181	B1	20051102		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	BR 2001013087	A	20030708	BR 2001-13087	20010607 <--
	HU 2003001816	A2	20030929	HU 2003-1816	20010607 <--
	JP 2004505906	T	20040226	JP 2002-517035	20010607 <--
	NZ 523878	A	20040924	NZ 2001-523878	20010607 <--
	AU 2001264481	B2	20050324	AU 2001-264481	20010607 <--
	AT 308316	T	20051115	AT 2001-938910	20010607 <--
	ES 2250412	T3	20060416	ES 2001-938910	20010607 <--
	RU 2287330	C2	20061120	RU 2003-106430	20010607 <--
	TW 253940	B	20060501	TW 2001-90120654	20010822 <--
	ZA 2003000884	A	20040219	ZA 2003-884	20030131 <--
	NO 2003000610	A	20030409	NO 2003-610	20030207 <--
PRAI	US 2000-634399	A	20000809 <--		
	WO 2001-SE1269	W	20010607 <--		

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI A biocompatible biomaterial comprising a phospholipid-based artificial membrane

AB A biocompatible biomaterial (or biol. component) is provided comprising a membrane-mimetic surface (film) covering a substrate. Suitable substrates include hydrated substrates, e.g., hydrogels which may contain drugs for delivery to a patient through the membrane-mimetic film, or may be made up of cells, such as islet cells, for transplantation. The surface may present exposed bioactive mols. or moieties for binding to target mols. in vivo, for modulating host response when implanted into a patient (e.g. the surface may be antithrombogenic or antiinflammatory) and the surface may have pores of selected sizes to facilitate transport of substances through it. An optional hydrophilic cushion or spacer between the substrate and

the membrane-mimetic surface allows transmembrane proteins to extend from the surface through the hydrophilic cushion, mimicking the structure of naturally-occurring cells. An alkylated layer directly beneath the membrane-mimetic surface facilitates bonding of the surface to the remainder of the biol. component. Alkyl chains may extend entirely through the hydrophilic cushion when present. To facilitate binding, the substrate may optionally be treated with a polyelectrolyte or alternating layers of oppositely-charged polyelectrolytes to facilitate charged binding of the membrane-mimetic film or alkylated layer beneath the membrane-mimetic film to the substrate. The membrane-mimetic film is preferably made by in situ polymerization of phospholipid vesicles. For example, a stabilized, polymeric membrane-mimetic surface was produced on an alkylated polyelectrolyte multilayer by in situ photopolymn. of a lipid assembly. Mol. characterization confirmed the generation of a well-ordered supported lipid monolayer, which was stable under high shear flow conditions and capable of modulating interfacial mol. transport. In addition, the ability to use this system as a cell encapsulation barrier was illustrated. The addition of a stable, supported lipid membrane provides an addnl. mechanism for controlling both the physiochem. and biol. properties of a polyelectrolyte multilayer, thus making it possible to optimize the clin. performance characteristics of artificial organs and other implanted medical devices.

AN 2002:107058 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 136:156525
TI A biocompatible biomaterial comprising a phospholipid-based artificial membrane
IN Chaikof, Elliot L.; Feng, June; Orban, Janine M.; Liu, Hongbo; Sun, Xue Long; Faucher, Keith M.
PA Emory University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002009647	A2	20020207	WO 2001-US24020	20010730 <--
	WO 2002009647	A3	20020725		
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	AU 2001083055	A	20020213	AU 2001-83055	20010730 <--
	EP 1317253	A2	20030611	EP 2001-961819	20010730 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2004512062	T	20040422	JP 2002-515202	20010730 <--
	US 20040063200	A1	20040401	US 2003-343408	20030722 <--
PRAI	US 2000-221618P	P	20000728 <--		
	US 2000-221655P	P	20000728 <--		
	US 2000-221828P	P	20000728 <--		
	WO 2001-US24020	W	20010730 <--		

OS MARPAT 136:156525

L37 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Material based on biodegradable polymers and method for preparing same
AB The invention concerns a material with controlled chemical structure consisting of at least a biodegradable polymer material and a polysaccharide with linear, branched or crosslinked skeleton. The invention is characterized in that it is obtained by controlled functionalization of at least a mol. of said biodegradable polymer or one

of its derivs. by covalent grafting directly at its polymeric structure, of at least a mol. of said polysaccharide.

AN 2001:851280 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 136:6576

TI Material based on biodegradable polymers and method for preparing same

IN Gref, Ruxandra; Ponchel, Gilles; Duchene, Dominique; Couvreur, Patrick

PA Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S), Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001088019	A1	20011122	WO 2001-FR1496	20010516 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2809112	A1	20011123	FR 2000-6232	20000516 <--
	FR 2809112	B1	20040507		
	CA 2408870	A1	20011122	CA 2001-2408870	20010516 <--
	EP 1285021	A1	20030226	EP 2001-936544	20010516 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004521152	T	20040715	JP 2001-585235	20010516 <--
	US 20040013626	A1	20040122	US 2003-276178	20030604 <--
PRAI	FR 2000-6232	A	20000516 <--		
	WO 2001-FR1496	W	20010516 <--		

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Osseous tissue reconstruction system containing polymer scaffolds

AB An osseous tissue reconstruction system comprises a first component including a scaffold and a biol. active mol. attached for promoting an increase in bone formation, and a second component for promoting a decrease in bone resorption. Thus, carboxyl-terminated polyester e.g., poly(L-lactic acid) of varying mole-percent compns. of monomers and mol. wts. are derivatized at the free carboxyl groups with amino,groups associated with a biol. active peptide. The compound stimulates new bone synthesis, and inhibits bone resorption and loss.

AN 2000:84662 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 132:142003

TI Osseous tissue reconstruction system containing polymer scaffolds

IN Budny, John A.

PA Pharmacal Biotechnologies, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000004941	A1	20000203	WO 1999-US16800	19990722 <--
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,				

DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU	9953906	A1	20000214	AU 1999-53906	19990722 <--
EP	1100558	A1	20010523	EP 1999-939654	19990722 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP	2003513682	T	20030415	JP 2000-560932	19990722 <--
PRAI US	1998-122348	A	19980724 <--		
	WO 1999-US16800	W	19990722 <--		

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of making them

AB Methods are provided for the stabilization, storage, and delivery of biol. active macromols., such as proteins, peptides and nucleic acids. Methods are provided for the crystallization of proteins and nucleic acids and for the preparation of stabilized protein or nucleic acid crystals for use in dry or slurry formulations in pharmaceutical and veterinary formulations, diagnostics, cosmetics, food, and agricultural feeds. The crystals are stabilized by addition of excipients such as carbohydrates or by encapsulating them in a polymeric carrier. Methods are presented for encapsulating proteins, glycoproteins, enzymes, antibodies, hormones, and peptide crystals or crystal formulations into compns. for biol. delivery to humans and animals. Thus, lipase from Candida rugosa was dissolved in distilled water, treated with celite, adjusted to pH 4.8 with AcOH, filtered, ultrafiltered to remove proteins of <30 kDa mol. weight, and crystallization was initiated by addition of 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol. Sucrose was added to the mother liquor to a concentration of 10%, and the crystals were separated by centrifugation, suspended in EtOH, and air dried at room temperature Alternatively, the lipase crystals were crosslinked and encapsulated in lactic acid/glycolic acid copolymer; the microspheres formed were 90 μm in diameter

AN 1999:717837 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 131:314241

TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of making them

IN Margolin, Alexey L.; Khalaf, Nazer K.; St. Clair, Nancy L.; Rakestraw, Scott L.; Shenoy, Bhami C.

PA Altus Biologics Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 201 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9955310	A1	19991104	WO 1999-US9099	19990427 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				

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         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
             ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
             CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2330476           A1    19991104    CA 1999-2330476        19990427 <--
     AU 9937646           A     19991116    AU 1999-37646          19990427 <--
     AU 757991            B2    20030313
     EP 1073421           A1    20010207    EP 1999-920064         19990427 <--
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI
     JP 2002512949        T     20020508    JP 2000-545510         19990427 <--
     SG 121739            A1    20060526    SG 2002-6394           19990427 <--
     US 20020045582       A1    20020418    US 1999-374132         19990810 <--
     US 6541606           B2    20030401
     ZA 2000006023        A     20011113    ZA 2000-6023           20001026 <--
     IN 2000KN00530       A     20050923    IN 2000-KN530          20001120 <--
     US 20030175239       A1    20030918    US 2003-383266         20030305 <--
     US 7351798           B2    20080401
PRAI US 1997-70274P       T0    19971231  <--
     US 1998-83148P       P     19980427  <--
     US 1998-224475       A2    19981231  <--
     WO 1999-US9099       W     19990427  <--
     US 1999-374132       A1    19990810  <--
RE.CNT  5     THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37  ANSWER 17 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Bioresorbable compositions for implantable prostheses
AB   Crosslinked compns. formed from a water-insol. copolymer
     are disclosed.  These compns. are copolymers having a bioresorbable
     region, a hydrophilic region and at least two crosslinkable
     functional groups per polymer chain.  These compns. are able to form
     hydrogels in aqueous environments when crosslinked.  These hydrogels
     are good sealants for implantable prostheses when in contact with an aqueous
     environment.  In addition, such hydrogels can be used as delivery vehicles
     for therapeutic agents.  An aqueous emulsion was prepared by dispersing
ethylene
     oxide-propylene oxide-lactide block copolymer acrylate and Vazo
     044.  A knitted polyester medical fabric was impregnated by immersing it
     in the above emulsion and dried to give a porous coating.
AN   1999:21715  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   130:100712
TI   Bioresorbable compositions for implantable prostheses
IN   Loomis, Gary L.
PA   Meadox Medicals, Inc., USA
SO   U.S., 8 pp.
     CODEN: USXXAM
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 2
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   US 5854382            A     19981229    US 1997-914130         19970818 <--
     CA 2303807            A1    19990225    CA 1998-2303807        19980814 <--
     CA 2303807            C     20080122
     WO 9908718            A2    19990225    WO 1998-US16933        19980814 <--
     WO 9908718            A3    19990520
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,
             KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
             NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
             UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
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        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
            FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
            CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
    EP 1019096          A2    20000719    EP 1998-938491         19980814 <--
    EP 1019096          B1    20041006
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, FI
    JP 2001514931       T     20010918    JP 2000-509454         19980814 <--
    AT 278423           T     20041015    AT 1998-938491         19980814 <--
    US 6005020          A     19991221    US 1998-145588         19980902 <--
    US 6028164          A     20000222    US 1999-243379         19990201 <--
    US 6316522          B1    20011113    US 1999-395725         19990914 <--
    US 6403758          B1    20020611    US 1999-436774         19991108 <--
    US 20020035168      A1    20020321    US 2001-957427         20010920 <--
    US 6534560          B2    20030318
    US 20030162861      A1    20030828    US 2003-369777         20030219 <--
    US 6660827          B2    20031209
    US 20040082682      A1    20040429    US 2003-683500         20031010 <--
    US 6946499          B2    20050920
    US 20050038134      A1    20050217    US 2004-928431         20040827 <--
    US 7109255          B2    20060919
    US 20070015844      A1    20070118    US 2006-523482         20060919 <--
PRAI US 1997-914130     A     19970818  <--
    WO 1998-US16933     W     19980814  <--
    US 1998-145588      A1    19980902  <--
    US 1999-243379      A2    19990201  <--
    US 1999-395725      A1    19990914  <--
    US 2001-957427      A1    20010920  <--
    US 2003-369777      A1    20030219
    US 2003-683500      A1    20031010
    US 2004-928431      A3    20040827
RE.CNT  22    THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37  ANSWER 18 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Medical biomembrane substitutes and their manufacture
AB   The biomembrane substitutes, useful for replacing defects in dura mater,
     pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, serosa, etc., are manufactured by sandwiching
     a porous interlayer comprising a biodegradable sheet with a pair of
     collagen films using an adhesive, subjecting the resulting laminate to
     crosslinking, coating at least one side of the the laminate with a
     layer of gelatin gel or hyaluronic acid, and subjecting the
     coated product to crosslinking.  The biomembrane substitutes
     prevent adhesion, promote regeneration of biol. membranes, and are finally
     replaced with living tissues.  A collagen sheet (isolated from human
     amnion) was laminated with a PGA (polyglycolic acid) mesh sheet
     soaked with an aqueous gelatin solution, and the mesh sheet side was further
     laminated with another collagen sheet using an aqueous gelatin solution  The
     laminate was heated at 140° for 24 h to promote
     crosslinking.  The treated laminate was coated with an aqueous gelatin
     solution and heated at 120° and ≤-0.08 mPa for 24 h to give a
     biomembrane substitute.  Use of the membrane as a substitute for
     myocardium was also shown in dogs.
AN   1998:274705  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   129:45347
OREF 129:9407a,9410a
TI   Medical biomembrane substitutes and their manufacture
IN   Shimizu, Yoshihiko; Lee, Ei Koh; Yamamoto, Yasumichi; Kiyotani, Tetsuya;
     Tsuda, Toru; Teramachi, Masami; Takimoto, Yukinobe; Nakamura, Tatsuo
PA   Amniotec Inc., Japan
SO   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
```

CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10113384	A	19980506	JP 1996-270415	19961014 <--
	JP 3563216	B2	20040908		
PRAI	JP 1996-270415		19961014 <--		

L37 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers
AB Hydrogels of polymerized and crosslinked macromers comprising hydrophilic oligomers having biodegradable monomeric or oligomeric extensions, which biodegradable extensions are terminated on free ends with end cap monomers or oligomers capable of polymerization and cross linking are described. The hydrophilic core itself may be degradable, thus combining the core and extension functions. Macromers are polymerized using free radical initiators under the influence of long wavelength UV light, visible light excitation or thermal energy. Biodegrdn. occurs at the linkages within the extension oligomers and results in fragments which are non-toxic and easily removed from the body. Preferred applications for the hydrogels include prevention of adhesion formation after surgical procedures, controlled release of drugs and other bioactive species, temporary protection or separation of tissue surfaces, adhering of sealing tissues together, and preventing the attachment of cells to tissue surfaces.
AN 1995:599622 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 122:322539
OREF 122:58491a,58494a
TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers
IN Hubbell, Jeffrey A.; Pathak, Chandrashekhar P.; Sawhney, Amarpreet S.; Desai, Neil P.; Hill, Jennifer L.
PA University of Texas, USA
SO U.S., 34 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 843,485, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 13

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5410016	A	19950425	US 1993-22687	19930301 <--
	US 5380536	A	19950110	US 1991-740703	19910805 <--
	US 5468505	A	19951121	US 1993-165392	19931210 <--
	US 5626863	A	19970506	US 1995-379848	19950127 <--
	US 5567435	A	19961022	US 1995-468364	19950606 <--
	US 5986043	A	19991116	US 1996-700237	19960820 <--
	US 6231892	B1	20010515	US 1997-969910	19971113 <--
	US 6060582	A	20000509	US 1998-128917	19980804 <--
	US 6306922	B1	20011023	US 2000-492011	20000126 <--
	US 20030087985	A1	20030508	US 2001-910663	20010719 <--
	US 20020091229	A1	20020711	US 2001-21508	20011022 <--
	US 6602975	B2	20030805		
PRAI	US 1990-598880	A2	19901015 <--		
	US 1991-740703	A2	19910805 <--		
	US 1992-843485	B2	19920228 <--		
	US 1992-870540	B2	19920420 <--		
	US 1992-958870	A2	19921007 <--		
	US 1993-22687	A2	19930301 <--		

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     US 1994-336393       A3    19941110  <--
     US 1995-379848       A3    19950127  <--
     US 1995-468364       A3    19950606  <--
     US 1995-510089       B1    19950801  <--
     US 1996-700237       A1    19960820  <--
     US 1998-128917       A1    19980804  <--
     US 2000-492011       A1    20000126  <--

L37  ANSWER 20 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Wound implant materials
AB   Wound implant maters. comprise a plurality of bioabsorbable microspheres
     bound together by a bioabsorbable matrix, such as in a freeze-dried
     collagen matrix.  The microspheres preferably comprise over 30% of the
     volume of the mater., and preferably have diams. of 10 μm to 1500 μm.
     The microspheres and/or the matrix preferably comprise a
     polylactic/polyglycolic copolymer, collagen,
     crosslinked collagen, hyaluronic acid,
     crosslinked hyaluronic acid, an alginate or a cellulose
     derivative  The resulting implants are strong and slowly resorbed.  Control
     over the porosity of the implant is achieved.
AN   1995:594543  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   122:322573
OREF 122:58495a,58498a
TI   Wound implant materials
IN   Arnold, Peter Stuart
PA   Johnson and Johnson Medical Inc., USA
SO   Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
     CODEN: BAXXDU
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   GB 2281861            A     19950322    GB 1993-19447           19930921 <--
     GB 2281861            B     19970820
     IN 181994             A1    19981128    IN 1994-CA726           19940909 <--
     ZA 9407063            A     19960313    ZA 1994-7063            19940913 <--
     CA 2132368            A1    19950322    CA 1994-2132368         19940919 <--
     EP 648480             A2    19950419    EP 1994-306874          19940920 <--
     EP 648480             B1    20001220
     EP 648480             A3    20001220
         R:  AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, IT, LI, PT
     JP 07204261           A     19950808    JP 1994-250117          19940920 <--
     JP 3034769            B2    20000417
     AT 198137             T     20010115    AT 1994-306874          19940920 <--
     ES 2154284            T3    20010401    ES 1994-306874          19940920 <--
     PT 648480             T     20010430    PT 1994-306874          19940920 <--
     US 5766631            A     19980616    US 1995-461791          19950605 <--
PRAI GB 1993-19447         A     19930921  <--
     US 1994-309828       A3    19940921  <--


=> d his

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:33:16 ON 15 JUL 2008
L1              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2            0 S L1
L3           84 S L1 SSS FULL
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     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:26 ON 15 JUL 2008
L4           28 S L3
L5           22 S L4 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:44:45 ON 15 JUL 2008
L6               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L7            0 S L6
L8            1 S L6 SSS FULL

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:46:05 ON 15 JUL 2008
L9            1 S L8

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:57:50 ON 15 JUL 2008
                 EXP MALONONIT/CN
L10           1 S E6
                 EXP CYANOACET/CN
                 EXP CYANOACETATE/CN
L11           1 S (E3-E5)
                 EXP CYANOACETIC ACID/CN
L12           1 S E3
                 EXP MALON/CN
                 EXP MALONATE/CN
L13           1 S E3

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:00:22 ON 15 JUL 2008
L14        9723 S L10-L13
L15       11846 S N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE
L16           0 S L14 AND L15

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:00:50 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:00 ON 15 JUL 2008
L17      106132 S CARBANION OR MALON? OR CYANOACET?
L18          32 S L15 AND L17

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:03:02 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:17 ON 15 JUL 2008
L19          18 S L18 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:03:20 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:29 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:03:30 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:25:22 ON 15 JUL 2008
L20              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L21           9 S L20
L22              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L23           4 S L22
L24         115 S L22 SSS FULL

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:28:21 ON 15 JUL 2008
L25          97 S L24
L26          33 S (L24/THU) OR (L24/BIOL)
L27          28 S L26 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:00:21 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:38 ON 15 JUL 2008
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L28       30151 S HYALURON?
L29      667344 S (BLOCK POLYMER) OR COPOLYMER
L30       34080 S (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) OR (POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYGLYCOLIC
                S L1 AND L2 AND L3

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:01:41 ON 15 JUL 2008
L31           0 S L1

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:42 ON 15 JUL 2008
L32           0 S L31
L33           0 S L32 AND L2 AND L3

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:01:43 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:25 ON 15 JUL 2008
L34         501 S L28 AND L29 AND L30
L35         133 S L34 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:30 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:53 ON 15 JUL 2008
L36      300744 S CROSSLINK?
L37          20 S L35 AND L36

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:55 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:03:07 ON 15 JUL 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:09 ON 15 JUL 2008

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06    1047.33

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -76.00

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 16:03:18 ON 15 JUL 2008

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LOGINID:SSPTAEXO1623

PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 17:17:33 ON 15 JUL 2008
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:17:33 ON 15 JUL 2008
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06    1047.33
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -76.00

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                             SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    0.18    1047.45

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -76.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:19:05 ON 15 JUL 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008  VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008  (20080714/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s hyaluron?

L38      30151 HYALURON?

=> s pluronic

L39       8489 PLURONIC

=> s (polyethylene oxide) and ((polypropylene oxide) or polylactic or polyglycolic)

        386595 POLYETHYLENE
       1884942 OXIDE
         14003 POLYETHYLENE OXIDE
                 (POLYETHYLENE(W)OXIDE)
        184665 POLYPROPYLENE
       1884942 OXIDE
          2659 POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE
                 (POLYPROPYLENE(W)OXIDE)
          9329 POLYLACTIC
          2415 POLYGLYCOLIC
```

```
L40       1049 (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) AND ((POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYLACTIC
               OR POLYGLYCOLIC)

=> s block or copolymer

        271163 BLOCK
        665535 COPOLYMER
L41     852792 BLOCK OR COPOLYMER

=> s joint or cartilage or implant or biocompatible

        101469 JOINT
         29680 CARTILAGE
         41661 IMPLANT
         15131 BIOCOMPATIBLE
L42     177745 JOINT OR CARTILAGE OR IMPLANT OR BIOCOMPATIBLE

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       2.69    1050.14

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -76.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:19:09 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.12    1050.26

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -76.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:20:12 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s l38 and l39 and l41

L43   66 L38 AND L39 AND L41

=> s l38 and l40 and l41

L44   22 L38 AND L40 AND L41

=> s l43 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

      22935573 PY<2003
       4491675 AY<2003
       3959741 PRY<2003
L45   27 L43 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s l44 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

      22935573 PY<2003
       4491675 AY<2003
       3959741 PRY<2003
L46   8 L44 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   2.69   1052.95

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY   SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE   0.00   -76.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:20:20 ON 15 JUL 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   0.06   1053.01

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY   SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE   0.00   -76.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:20:35 ON 15 JUL 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s l45 or l46

L47   34 L45 OR L46

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	1055.70

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-76.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:20:36 ON 15 JUL 2008

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> d l47 1-34 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L47 ANSWER 1 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Biodegradable injectable implants containing glycolic acid
AB   This invention is directed to the field of medical implants, and more
     specifically to biodegradable injectable implants and their methods of
     manufacture and use. The injectable implants disclosed herein comprise
     glycolic acid and biocompatible/bioabsorbable polymeric particles containing a
     polymer of lactic acid. The particles are small enough to be injected
     through a needle but large enough to avoid engulfment by macrophages. The
     injectables of this invention may be in a pre-activated solid form or an
     activated form (e.g., injectable suspension or emulsion).
AN   2008:5995 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 148:85792
TI Biodegradable injectable implants containing glycolic acid
IN Caseres, Crisoforo Peralta; De Lagarde, Daniel Leon
PA Medgraft Microtech, Inc., Spain
SO U.S., 22pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 2,283, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 7314636	B2	20080101	US 2002-186183	20020628 <--
	US 20030093157	A1	20030515		
	CN 1538825	A	20041020	CN 2002-815171	20020628 <--
	US 20080166386	A1	20080710	US 2007-960468	20071219 <--
PRAI	MX 2001-PA6732	A	20010629	<--	
	US 2001-2283	B2	20011205	<--	
	US 2002-186183	A3	20020628	<--	

RE.CNT 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Biocompatible coatings for stents
AB A coating for a medical device, particularly for a stent, is described. The coating comprises a polymer and a biol. responsive compound The coating can also contain a drug to provide enhanced therapeutic effect.
AN 2006:340724 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 144:357811
TI Biocompatible coatings for stents
IN Hossainy, Syed F. A.
PA Advanced Cardiovascular Systems, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 260,182, now abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20060078588	A1	20060413	US 2005-288754	20051128 <--
PRAI	US 2002-260182	B1	20020927	<--	

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Medical devices having nanoporous layers and methods for making the same
AB The present invention relates generally to medical devices with therapy eluting components and methods for making same. More specifically, the invention relates to implantable medical devices having at least one porous layer, and methods for making such devices, and loading such devices with therapeutic agents. A mixture or alloy is placed on the surface of a medical device, then one component of the mixture or alloy is generally removed without generally removing the other components of the mixture or alloy. In some embodiments, a porous layer is adapted for bonding non-metallic coating, including drug eluting polymeric coatings. A porous layer may have a random pore structure or an oriented or directional grain porous structure. One embodiment of the invention relates to medical devices, including vascular stents, having at least one porous layer adapted to resist stenosis or cellular proliferation without requiring elution of therapeutic agents.
AN 2006:164445 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 144:240023
TI Medical devices having nanoporous layers and methods for making the same

IN Lye, Whye-Kei; Reed, Michael; Owens, Gary; Wamhoff, Biran; Hudson, Matthew; Kareen, Looi
PA Setagon, Inc., USA; University of Virginia Patent Foundation
SO PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006020742	A2	20060223	WO 2005-US28490	20050811
	WO 2006020742	A3	20060504		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	US 20050070989	A1	20050331	US 2004-918853	20040813 <--
	AU 2005272790	A2	20060223	AU 2005-272790	20050811
	AU 2005272790	A1	20060223		
	CA 2577197	A1	20060223	CA 2005-2577197	20050811
	EP 1786363	A2	20070523	EP 2005-779808	20050811
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	JP 2008509742	T	20080403	JP 2007-525778	20050811
	KR 2007063511	A	20070619	KR 2007-705886	20070313
PRAI	US 2004-918853	A	20040813		
	US 2004-602542P	P	20040818		
	US 2004-613165P	P	20040924		
	US 2005-664376P	P	20050323		
	US 2005-699302P	P	20050714		
	US 2002-426106P	P	20021113 <--		
	US 2003-713244	A2	20031113		
	WO 2005-US28490	W	20050811		

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Lubricating oil concentrates with sanitizing, cleaning, and antimicrobial properties, especially for beverage processing conveyors
AB Concs. for food-grade lubricating oils with sanitizing, antimicrobial, and cleaning properties, especially for lubrication of beverage conveyors, consist of benzoic acid (in addition to other acids, such as phosphoric acid and lactic acid) and ≥1 anionic surfactant, in which the ingredients are generally regarded as safe (GRAS, by U.S. FDA stds.) for use in food processing. The lubricating oils have a pH ≤5.0. Addnl. acidifying agents include acetic acid, adipic acid, ascorbic acid, citric acid, dehydroacetic acid, erythorbic acid, fumaric acid, etc. Anionic surfactants include sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, sodium α-olefinsulfonate, sodium diocylsulfosuccinate, and sodium decyllactate. The composition can also include a sequestering agent, such as citric acid, EDTA, Na dihydrogen phosphate, calcium citrate, monobasic calcium phosphate, iso-Pr citrate, etc.
AN 2005:431378 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 142:449245
TI Lubricating oil concentrates with sanitizing, cleaning, and antimicrobial

properties, especially for beverage processing conveyors
IN Lopes, John A.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 657,902, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 20050107267	A1	20050519	US 2004-20608	20041222	
	US 20040048755	A1	20040311	US 2003-657902	20030909	<--
	US 6953772	B2	20051011			
PRAI	US 2003-657902	B2	20030909			
	US 2000-219256P	P	20000718	<--		
	US 2001-908527	A2	20010718	<--		

L47 ANSWER 5 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Compositions of polyacids and polyethers for reducing adhesions
AB The present invention relates to improved methods for making and using bioadhesive, bioresorbable, anti-adhesion compns. made of intermacromol. complexes of carboxyl-containing polysaccharides, polyethers, polyacids, polyalkylene oxides, multivalent cations and/or polycations. The polymers are associated with each other, and are then either dried into membranes or sponges, or are used as fluids or microspheres. Bioresorbable, bioadhesive, anti-adhesion compns. are useful in surgery to prevent the formation and reformation of post-surgical adhesions. The compns. are designed to breakdown in-vivo, and thus be removed from the body. Membranes are inserted during surgery either dry or optionally after conditioning in aqueous solns. The anti-adhesion, bioadhesive, bioresorptive, antithrombogenic and phys. properties of such membranes and gels can be varied as needed by carefully adjusting the pH and/or cation content of the polymer casting solns., polyacid composition, the polyalkylene oxide composition, or by conditioning the membranes prior to surgical use. Multi-layered membranes can be made and used to provide further control over the phys. and biol. properties of antiadhesion membranes. Membranes and gels can be used concurrently. Antiadhesion compns. may also be used to lubricate tissues and/or medical instruments, and/or deliver drugs to the surgical site and release them locally. Neutral and moderately acidified CM cellulose-polyethylene oxide membranes were prepared
AN 2005:254448 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 142:322873
TI Compositions of polyacids and polyethers for reducing adhesions
IN Schwartz, Herbert E.; Blackmore, John M.; Cortese, Stephanie M.; Oppelt, William G.
PA Fziomed, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 73 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 23,097.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 6869938	B1	20050322	US 1999-472110	19991227	<--
	US 5906997	A	19990525	US 1997-877649	19970617	<--
	US 6034140	A	20000307	US 1998-23097	19980213	<--
	CA 2366880	A1	20001012	CA 2000-2366880	20000323	<--
	WO 2000059516	A1	20001012	WO 2000-US7963	20000323	<--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,

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            CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
            ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
            LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
            SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
            DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
            CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
    EP 1181023          A1    20020227    EP 2000-921450         20000323 <--
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
    JP 2003530136       T     20031014    JP 2000-609079         20000323 <--
    AU 778853           B2    20041223    AU 2000-41770          20000323 <--
    US 20020010150      A1    20020124    US 2001-843588         20010426 <--
    US 20030152522      A1    20030814    US 2003-371124         20030220 <--
    US 7265098          B2    20070904
    US 20040096422      A1    20040520    US 2003-666804         20030919 <--
    US 20050074495      A1    20050407    US 2004-995448         20041123 <--
PRAI US 1997-877649     A3    19970617  <--
    US 1998-23097       A2    19980213  <--
    US 1999-127571P     P     19990402  <--
    US 1999-472110      A     19991227  <--
    WO 2000-US7963      W     20000323  <--
    US 2000-200457P     P     20000428  <--
    US 2000-200637P     P     20000428  <--
    US 2001-843194      A3    20010426  <--
RE.CNT  64    THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47  ANSWER 6 OF 34  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels
     useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints
AB   The method controllably makes a vinyl polymer hydrogel having desired
     phys. properties without chemical crosslinks or radiation, includes the steps
     of: (1) providing a vinyl polymer solution comprising a vinyl polymer
     dissolved in a first solvent; (2) heating the vinyl polymer solution to a
     temperature elevated above the m.p. of the phys. assocns. of the vinyl polymer,
     (3) mixing the vinyl polymer solution with a gellant, wherein the resulting
     mixture has a higher Flory interaction parameter than the vinyl polymer
     solution; (4) inducing gelation of the mixture of vinyl polymer solution and
     gellant; and (5) controlling the gelation rate to form a viscoelastic
     solution, wherein workability is maintained for a predetd. period, thereby
     making a vinyl polymer hydrogel having the desired phys. property.  A
     typical example of vinyl polymers used is poly(vinyl alc.) and the gellant
     is selected from salts, alcs., polyols, amino acids, sugars, proteins,
     polysaccharides or/and mixture thereof.
AN   2004:722934  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   141:226404
TI   A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels
     useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints
IN   Ruberti, Jeffrey W.; Braithwaite, Gavin J. C.
PA   Cambridge Polymer Group, Inc., USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 58 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 631,491.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 2
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   US 20040171740       A1    20040902    US 2004-771852         20040204 <--
     US 20040092653       A1    20040513    US 2003-631491         20030731 <--
     AU 2005214358        A1    20050901    AU 2005-214358         20050204
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     CA 2555226           A1    20050901    CA 2005-2555226        20050204
     WO 2005080477        A2    20050901    WO 2005-US4773         20050204
     WO 2005080477        A3    20051110
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM, US
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
             RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
             MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     EP 1713851           A2    20061025    EP 2005-751023         20050204
         R:  CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI
     JP 2007520622        T     20070726    JP 2006-552378         20050204
     US 20060270781       A1    20061130    US 2006-462799         20060807 <--
     US 20070054990       A1    20070308    US 2006-462813         20060807 <--
PRAI US 2002-400899P      P     20020802  <--
     US 2003-631491       A2    20030731
     US 2004-771852       A     20040204
     WO 2004-US3135       A     20040204
     WO 2005-US4773       W     20050204

L47  ANSWER 7 OF 34  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   NELL peptide expression systems using insect or mammalian cells, bone
     formation activity of recombinant NELL proteins, and therapeutic uses
AB   The invention generally relates to a bone growth factors, and more
     particularly to compns. including NELL1 (Nel-like 1), articles of manufacture
     including NELL1 and methods of using NELL1 to induce bone formation.
     Protein and cDNA sequences provided for NELL1 and NELL2 proteins from
     human, rat, and mouse.  This invention pertains to the discovery that the
     human NELL-1 gene induces or upregulates bone mineralization.  The NELL-1
     gene or gene product thus provides a convenient target for screening for
     modulators of bone mineralization.  In addition, NELL-1 can be used to
     facilitate repair of bone fractures and/or to generally increase bone d.
     This invention also provides methods for the expression and purification of
     NELL1 and NELL2 peptides.  It was a discovery of this invention that NELL1
     and NELL2 peptides could be expressed at high levels in insect cells, and
     that the NELL1 and NELL2 peptides expressed in an insect system were
     functional forms of the protein.  COS7 mammalian cells can be used to
     produce NELL1 and NELL2 proteins at low levels, but require serum-containing
     medium for the expression.  Recombinant rat NELL1 and NELL2 were produced
     in insect "High five cells" (BT1-TN-5B1-4), and bone formation activity of
     NELL1 was demonstrated.  Transgenic mice model was used to demonstrate the
     effect of NELL1 expression on Cbfa1 deficiency induced developmental
     defects.
AN   2004:702036  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   141:218988
TI   NELL peptide expression systems using insect or mammalian cells, bone
     formation activity of recombinant NELL proteins, and therapeutic uses
IN   Ting, Kang; Kuroda, Shunichi; Wu, Ben
PA   The Regents of the University of California, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 7
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
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PI WO 2004072100 A2 20040826 WO 2004-US3808 20040209
WO 2004072100 A3 20070315
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, AP, EA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, EP, OA
CA 2515208 A1 20040826 CA 2004-2515208 20040209
EP 1594889 A2 20051116 EP 2004-709500 20040209
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
CN 101018562 A 20070815 CN 2004-80009450 20040209
JP 2007524360 T 20070830 JP 2006-503442 20040209
US 20060292670 A1 20061228 US 2005-544553 20050805
US 20070134291 A1 20070614 US 2006-594510 20061107 <--
US 20070128697 A1 20070607 US 2006-601529 20061117
PRAI US 2003-445672P P 20030207
WO 2003-US28281 A 20030915
US 1999-412297 A1 19991005 <--
US 2002-410846P P 20020913 <--
WO 2003-US29281 A 20030915
WO 2004-US3808 W 20040209
US 2005-653722P P 20050216
US 2005-544553 A2 20050805
US 2005-527786 A2 20050928
WO 2006-US5473 A2 20060216
US 2006-392294 A2 20060328
US 2006-544553 A2 20060515

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same
AB The present invention provides hyaluronic acid derivs. with hyaluronic acid crosslinked to glycol polymer by amide bonds, including a derivative in which a hyaluronic acid is crosslinked to the free amine group-introduced terminal of a glycol polymer by an amide bond, and a derivative in which a hyaluronic acid is crosslinked to a glycol polymer via a chitosan, and its preparation process. The hyaluronic acid derivs. according to the present invention are biocompatible and have a very high viscoelasticity, and thus can be used in the form of gel, film or thread, for various purposes such as biomaterials for post-operative adhesion-prevention gel, dermal augmentation, correction of facial wrinkles, osteoarthritic visco supplement, plastic surgery, drug delivery, etc.
AN 2004:220370 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 140:255240
TI Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same
IN Cho, Kwang Yong; Kim, Jin Hoon; Lee, Jae Young; Moon, Tae Seok; Min, Byung Hyuk
PA Lg Life Sciences Ltd., S. Korea
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

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     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 2004022603        A1    20040318    WO 2003-KR1787         20030901 <--
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
             LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG,
             PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR,
             TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
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             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     KR 2004020789         A     20040309    KR 2003-57234          20030819 <--
     AU 2003258848         A1    20040329    AU 2003-258848         20030901 <--
PRAI KR 2002-52735         A     20020903  <--
     WO 2003-KR1787        W     20030901
RE.CNT  6     THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47  ANSWER 9 OF 34  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Medical instrument to be implanted in the body
AB   It is intended to provide a medical instrument to be implanted in the body
     which can be directly and topically applied to a hollow structure in the
     body, inhibits the proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells, improves
     the functions of vascular endothelial cells to thereby promote the
     endothelialization of vessels and thus surely inhibits restenosis.
     Namely, a medical instrument to be implanted in the body which comprises
     the main unit, a vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation inhibitor and a
     vascular endothelial cell function improving agent loaded on the main unit
     and from which the a vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation inhibitor
     and the vascular endothelial cell function improving agent are released
     into a hollow structure in the body.  A mixture of simvastatin, rapamycin,
     and polylactic acid in dichloroethane was sprayed on the surface
     of stainless steel stent body.
AN   2004:182681  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   140:205209
TI   Medical instrument to be implanted in the body
IN   Hirahara, Ichiro; Sugimoto, Ryota; Yasuda, Kenichi
PA   Terumo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 2004017939        A1    20040304    WO 2003-JP10510        20030820 <--
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
             LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG,
             PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR,
             TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2003257624         A1    20040311    AU 2003-257624         20030820 <--
PRAI JP 2002-238730        A     20020820  <--
     WO 2003-JP10510       W     20030820
RE.CNT  7     THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 10 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
AB An anti-microbial composition for providing a therapeutic application onto a living being is disclosed. The composition includes from about 0.001 weight % to about 0.20 weight % chlorite compound and from about 0.001 weight % to about 0.05 weight % peroxy compound The anti-microbial composition of the present invention is composed to remain intact without being degraded to generate chlorine dioxide during storage at about a room temperature The anti-microbial composition of the present invention is at a pH range between about 6.0 and about 8.8. A human patient having psoriasis plaques present on both arms was treated twice daily application to plaques on the left arm only, of a chlorite/peroxide solution having the following formulation: sodium chlorite 0.06, hydrogen peroxide 0.01, HPMC 2.0, boric acid 0.15, HCl or NaOH to adjust pH 7.4 and purified water q.s. to volume 100%. The chlorite/peroxide treated psoriatic plaques on the right arm began to become less severe within 24 h of beginning treatment and had substantially disappeared within three days of beginning treatment. However, the triamcinolone acetonide treated psoriatic plaques present on the left arm remained unchanged and inflamed during the two week treatment period.
AN 2004:162219 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 140:187432
TI Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
IN Karagoezian, Hampar L.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 911,638.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20040037891	A1	20040226	US 2003-614646	20030707 <--
US 20020064565	A1	20020530	US 2001-911638	20010723 <--
US 6592907	B2	20030715		
WO 2005007174	A2	20050127	WO 2004-US20626	20040628
WO 2005007174	A3	20050414		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1641472	A2	20060405	EP 2004-756226	20040628
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN 1845747	A	20061011	CN 2004-80025544	20040628
JP 2007527390	T	20070927	JP 2006-518689	20040628
MX 2006PA00257	A	20060703	MX 2006-PA257	20060106

	IN 2006DN00324	A	20070817	IN 2006-DN324	20060118
	US 20060127497	A1	20060615	US 2006-340186	20060126 <--
	US 20070104798	A1	20070510	US 2006-633355	20061204 <--
PRAI	US 1999-412174	B2	19991004 <--		
	US 2001-911638	A2	20010723 <--		
	US 2003-614646	A	20030707		
	WO 2004-US20626	W	20040628		

L47 ANSWER 11 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Silicone blends and composites for drug delivery
AB The present invention provides a composition for use in delivering a drug into the body of a mammal, wherein the composition comprises silicone elastomer, an adjuvant polymer, and the drug. This composition may be part of an implantable medical device, such as a stent or a vascular or other graft or sheath, among other configurations. When the compns. are used as coating, the coating may further include a top-coat of silicone or silicone and adjuvant polymer mixture For a hydrophilic drug, Tranilast, it was shown that the incorporation of PEG increases the initial burst rate ,while decreasing the subsequent steady state release rate. Release of the drug was not zero order and leveled off to zero after 21 days. Adding a topcoat to the Tranilast/silicone coating somewhat leveled off the initial burst, but did not extend the release past 21 days.
AN 2004:2750 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 140:47582
TI Silicone blends and composites for drug delivery
IN Ratner, Buddy; Kwok, Connie; Walline, Katie; Johnston, Erika; Miller, Robert J.
PA Genzyme Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004000382	A1	20031231	WO 2003-US19676	20030620 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003279253	A1	20040106	AU 2003-279253	20030620 <--
	EP 1534355	A1	20050601	EP 2003-761233	20030620 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	US 20060204537	A1	20060914	US 2005-518562	20051117 <--
PRAI	US 2002-390665P	P	20020621 <--		
	WO 2003-US19676	W	20030620		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 12 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties
AB Hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are obtained by subjecting a hydrogel formulation containing a strengthening agent to chemical or phys. crosslinking conditions subsequent to initial gel

formation. Superporous hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are similarly obtained whenever the hydrogel formulation is provided with a foaming agent. Interpenetrating networks of polymer chains comprised of primary polymer(s) and strengthening polymer(s) are thereby formed. The primary polymer affords capillary-based water sorption properties while the strengthening polymer imparts significantly enhanced mech. strength and elasticity to the hydrogel or superporous hydrogel. Suitable strengthening agents can be natural or synthetic polymers, polyelectrolytes, or neutral, hydrophilic polymers. Thus, 50% acrylamide solution 500, 1.0% N,N-methylenebisacrylamide solution 100, 10.0% Pluronic F 127 solution 50, glacial acetic acid 50, and 2% aqueous sodium alginate solution 1500 μl were mixed, 50 μl 20% ammonium persulfate solution and 50 μl 20% N,N,N',N'-tetramethylenediamine solution was added therein, 30 mg sodium bicarbonate was added therein and reacted, poured into an 30% aqueous calcium chloride solution, washed, and dried to give a porous hydrogel with good stretching, compression, and bending stress resistance.

AN 2003:855982 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 139:338810
TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties
IN Omidian, Hossein; Qiu, Yong; Yang, Shicheng; Kim, Dukjoon; Park, Haesun; Park, Kinam
PA Purdue Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003089506	A1	20031030	WO 2003-US12340	20030422 <--
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003234159	A1	20031103	AU 2003-234159	20030422 <--
	US 20030232895	A1	20031218	US 2003-420323	20030422 <--
	US 6960617	B2	20051101		
PRAI	US 2002-374388P	P	20020422 <--		
	WO 2003-US12340	W	20030422		

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 13 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Hyaluronic acid modification product
AB Disclosed is a safe hyaluronic acid base material that is suitable for use in practicable hyaluronic acid pharmaceuticals capable of flow at room temperature and having such a low viscosity that injection thereof is easy, the hyaluronic acid pharmaceuticals residing in a joint cavity for a prolonged period of time while exerting a sedative action. More specifically, there is provided a hyaluronic acid modification product comprising hyaluronic acid and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof bonded with a block polymer selected from among PEO-PPO-PEO, PPO-PEO-PPO,

PEO-PLGA-PEO, PLGA-PEO-PLGA, PEO-PLA-PEO and PLA-PEO-PLA. The hyaluronic acid modification product, despite capable of flow at room temperature and having low viscosity so as to ease handling, can have viscoelastic properties thereof rapidly increased after injection into an organism, so that it is highly useful in treatment of joint diseases, aid in surgical operation, repair of tissue, etc. as a novel practicable main ingredient of hyaluronic acid pharmaceuticals.

AN 2003:837014 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 139:323747
TI Hyaluronic acid modification product
IN Shimoboji, Tsuyoshi
PA Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisya, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003087019	A1	20031023	WO 2003-JP4949	20030418 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003235248	A1	20031027	AU 2003-235248	20030418 <--
	EP 1496037	A1	20050112	EP 2003-719136	20030418 <--
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	US 20050164980	A1	20050728	US 2004-511707	20041015 <--
PRAI	JP 2002-116508	A	20020418 <--		
	JP 2002-209429	A	20020718 <--		
	JP 2002-331551	A	20021115 <--		
	WO 2003-JP4949	W	20030418		

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 14 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Degradable porous materials with high surface areas and their preparation
AB The title method comprises (a) mixing a degradable or partially degradable polymer with a mixed solvent, where the mixed solvent comprises a ratio >1:1 of a first solvent to second solvent, (b) gelling the mixture, (c) and treating the gel under conditions (e.g. freezing) where a substantially solvent-free porous structure is created having a porosity .gtorsim.80%; where the material is mech. strong and has a complex porous structure with nano fibrous architecture. If the solvent is a mixture of e.g. dioxane and pyridine with a ratio of dioxane/pyridine higher than 1:1, certain complex architectures can be generated with pore sizes ≤300 μm and sp. surface areas 10-500 m2/g. The partially degradable polymer may be copolymd. with a non-degradable polymer.

AN 2003:300537 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 138:322318
TI Degradable porous materials with high surface areas and their preparation
IN Ma, Peter X.
PA The Regents of the University of Michigan, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20030073158	A1	20030417	US 2002-271489	20021016 <--
US 7151120	B2	20061219		
WO 2003033580	A2	20030424	WO 2002-US33000	20021016 <--
WO 2003033580	A3	20030710		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002335039	A1	20030428	AU 2002-335039	20021016 <--
PRAI US 2001-330205P	P	20011017	<--	
US 2001-330335P	P	20011017	<--	
WO 2002-US33000	W	20021016	<--	

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 15 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Bone regeneration method
AB A method is provided for rapidly forming the bone tissues possessing such a mech. strength, shape and size as being usable in transplantation therapy. The normal regenerated bone tissues obtained by this method, and the bone-treating materials using the regenerated bone tissues are also provided. The bone tissues suited for transplantation therapy and possessed with the specific shape and size are formed and regenerated by proliferating mesenchymal stem cells or osteoblasts with multipotency in the fibrous and/or porous material capable of serving as a scaffold for these cells.
AN 2003:173479 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 138:217865
TI Bone regeneration method
IN Hata, Jun-Ichi; Umezawa, Akihiro; Tateishi, Tetsuya; Ushida, Takashi; Chen, Guoping
PA National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003018077	A1	20030306	WO 2002-JP8420	20020821 <--

W: JP, US

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR

EP 1433487	A1	20040630	EP 2002-796177	20020821 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

US 20040241145	A1	20041202	US 2004-487279	20040623 <--
PRAI JP 2001-251365	A	20010822	<--	
WO 2002-JP8420	W	20020821	<--	

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 16 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Biodegradable injectable implants and related methods of manufacture and use
AB This invention is directed to the field of medical implants, and more specifically to biodegradable injectable implants and their methods of manufacture and use. The injectable implants disclosed herein comprise glycolic acid and bio-compatible/bio-absorbable polymeric particles containing a polymer of lactic acid. The particles are small enough to be injected through a needle but large enough to avoid engulfment by macrophages. The injectables of this invention may be in a pre-activated solid form or an activated form (e.g., injectable suspension or emulsion). For example, a lyophilized composition was prepared containing glycolic acid 0.07 mg, poly(lactic acid) spheres 200.0 mg, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 118.33 mg, D-mannitol 170.0 mg, pH stabilizer (phosphate buffer) 0.50 mg, and surfactant (Tween 80) 1.20 mg. The composition was activated extemporaneously with 5.5 mL water to obtain an injectable preparation
AN 2003:76525 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 138:142458
TI Biodegradable injectable implants and related methods of manufacture and use
IN Caseres, Crisofo Peralta; D'Lagarde, Daniel Leon
PA Medgraft Microtech, Inc., Mex.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003007782	A2	20030130	WO 2002-US20802	20020628 <--
	WO 2003007782	A3	20030424		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2452412	A1	20030130	CA 2002-2452412	20020628 <--
	AU 2002315505	A1	20030303	AU 2002-315505	20020628 <--
	AU 2002315505	B2	20080117		
	EP 1411861	A2	20040428	EP 2002-742366	20020628 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, SL, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	BR 2002010722	A	20040720	BR 2002-10722	20020628 <--
	CN 1538825	A	20041020	CN 2002-815171	20020628 <--
	JP 2005508669	T	20050407	JP 2003-513396	20020628 <--
	MX 2004PA00156	A	20050606	MX 2004-PA156	20040107 <--
	HK 1069099	A1	20080314	HK 2005-102438	20050322 <--
PRAI	MX 2001-PA6732	A	20010629 <--		
	US 2001-2283	A	20011205 <--		
	MX 2001-6732	A	20010629 <--		
	WO 2002-US20802	W	20020628 <--		

L47 ANSWER 17 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Microfabricated biopolymer scaffolds and method of making same
AB The invention is a series of soft lithog. methods for the microfabrication of biopolymer (e.g., hydroxycarboxylic acid-based polyesters) scaffolds for use in tissue engineering and the development of artificial organs. The methods present a wide range of possibilities to construct two-and three-dimensional scaffolds with desired characteristics according to the final application. The methods utilize an elastomer (e.g., silicone) mold which the biopolymer scaffold is cast. The methods allow for the rapid and inexpensive production of biopolymer scaffolds with limited specialized equipment and user expertise.
AN 2003:42183 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 138:90919
TI Microfabricated biopolymer scaffolds and method of making same
IN Bathia, Sangeeta N.
PA The Regents of the University of California, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003004254	A1	20030116	WO 2002-US21207	20020702 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002315524	A1	20030121	AU 2002-315524	20020702 <--
US 20050008675	A1	20050113	US 2003-750293	20031231 <--
PRAI US 2001-302879P	P	20010703 <--		
WO 2002-US21207	W	20020702 <--		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 18 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Method and pharmaceutical compositions using anti-microtubule agents for treating multiple sclerosis and other inflammatory diseases
AB Methods and compns. for treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, e.g. psoriasis or multiple sclerosis, are provided, comprising delivering to the site of inflammation an anti-microtubule agent (e.g. paclitaxel), or analog or derivative thereof.
AN 2002:960660 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 138:19488
TI Method and pharmaceutical compositions using anti-microtubule agents for treating multiple sclerosis and other inflammatory diseases
IN Hunter, William L.
PA Angiotech Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Can.
SO U.S., 180 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Appl. 2002 37,919.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

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PI   US 6495579           B1    20021217    US 1998-88546          19980601 <--
     US 20020037919       A1    20020328    US 1997-980549         19971201 <--
     US 6515016           B2    20030204
     CA 2607067           A1    19980611    CA 1997-2607067        19971202 <--
     EP 1070502           A2    20010124    EP 2000-123557         19971202 <--
     EP 1070502           A3    20011017
     EP 1070502           B1    20030604
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI
     EP 1090637           A2    20010411    EP 2000-123537         19971202 <--
     EP 1090637           A3    20010912
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
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     EP 1092433           A2    20010418    EP 2000-123534         19971202 <--
     EP 1092433           A3    20010912
     EP 1092433           B1    20030806
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             IE, FI
     JP 2002226399        A     20020814    JP 2001-401899         19971202 <--
     EP 1582210           A2    20051005    EP 2005-11601          19971202 <--
     EP 1582210           A3    20051012
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI
     CN 1679937           A     20051012    CN 2005-10054770       19971202 <--
     CN 101011576         A     20070808    CN 2006-10099927       19971202 <--
     CN 101195028         A     20080611    CN 2006-10099895       19971202 <--
     WO 9962510           A2    19991209    WO 1999-CA464          19990601 <--
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
             DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE,
             KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
             MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR,
             TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
             ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
             CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 20020013298       A1    20020131    US 1999-368463         19990804 <--
     US 20020183380       A1    20021205    US 2002-67467          20020205 <--
     US 6689803           B2    20040210
     US 20030157187       A1    20030821    US 2002-172737         20020613 <--
     US 20050249770       A1    20051110    US 2005-102587         20050408 <--
     AU 2006220416        A1    20061026    AU 2006-220416         20060920
     US 20080113035       A1    20080515    US 2007-891651         20070810 <--
     US 20080153900       A1    20080626    US 2007-891661         20070810 <--
PRAI US 1996-32215P       P     19961202  <--
     US 1997-63087P       P     19971024  <--
     US 1997-980549       A2    19971201  <--
     CA 1997-2273240      A3    19971202  <--
     CN 1997-181581       A3    19971202  <--
     CN 2005-10054770     A3    19971202  <--
     EP 1997-945697       A3    19971202  <--
     EP 2000-123537       A3    19971202  <--
     JP 1998-524997       A3    19971202  <--
     US 1998-88546        A     19980601  <--
     US 1999-368463       B1    19990804  <--
     US 1999-368871       A1    19990804  <--
     US 2002-172737       B1    20020613  <--
     AU 2004-200715       A3    20040220
     US 2005-102587       B1    20050408
RE.CNT  171   THERE ARE 171 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
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L47 ANSWER 19 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Pharmaceutical compositions comprising crystals of polymeric carrier-stabilized antibodies and fragments for therapeutic uses

AB Methods are also provided for preparing stabilized formulations of whole antibody crystals or antibody fragment crystals using pharmaceutical ingredients or excipients and optionally encapsulating the crystals or crystal formulations in a polymeric carrier to produce compns. and using such protein crystals for biomedical applications, including delivery of therapeutic proteins and vaccines. Antibodies prepared were Rituximab, Infliximab, Abciximab, Palivizumab, Murumonab-CD3, Gemtuzumab, Trastuzumab, Basiliximab, Daclizumab, Etanercept, and Ibritumomab tiuxetan. These antibody prepns. are useful for treating cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, transplant rejection, cancer, inflammatory disease, and for radioimmunotherapy.

AN 2002:716325 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 137:246551

TI Pharmaceutical compositions comprising crystals of polymeric carrier-stabilized antibodies and fragments for therapeutic uses

IN Shenoy, Bhami; Govardhan, Chandrika P.; Yang, Mark X.; Margolin, Alexey L.

PA Altus Biologics Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 173 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002072636	A2	20020919	WO 2001-US49628	20011226 <--
	WO 2002072636	A3	20030417		
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2433353	A1	20020919	CA 2001-2433353	20011226 <--
	AU 2002256971	A1	20020924	AU 2002-256971	20011226 <--
	AU 2002256971	B2	20080403		
	US 20020136719	A1	20020926	US 2001-34950	20011226 <--
	EP 1345968	A2	20030924	EP 2001-272485	20011226 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2005502589	T	20050127	JP 2002-571549	20011226 <--
	ZA 2003005035	A	20050916	ZA 2003-5035	20011226 <--
	EP 1801123	A2	20070627	EP 2007-3574	20011226 <--
	EP 1801123	A3	20071121		
	R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	NZ 526720	A	20071130	NZ 2001-526720	20011226 <--
	IN 2003KN00828	A	20050204	IN 2003-KN828	20030625 <--
	KR 2008043858	A	20080519	KR 2008-707422	20080327 <--
	AU 2008201480	A1	20080424	AU 2008-201480	20080401 <--
PRAI	US 2000-258704P	P	20001228 <--		
	AU 2002-256971	A3	20011226 <--		
	EP 2001-272485	A3	20011226 <--		
	WO 2001-US49628	W	20011226 <--		
	KR 2003-708836	A3	20030628		

L47 ANSWER 20 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophobic active agents
AB Microparticles and a method for their production is described. The process of the present invention provides a simple, quick, and efficient one-pot process for the production of microparticles containing a non-water soluble active agent. The microparticles are preferably used for pharmaceutical applications and comprise at least 80% microspheres. A solution of 750 mg Resomer RG-756 in 15 mL Et acetate was mixed with 5 mL aqueous 50 mmol tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane solution containing 20 mg budesonide followed by addition of 50 mL of 4% Pluronic F68 solution with stirring. The solvent was eliminated at room temperature, and the suspension was washed with water and concentrated to desired volume The suspension was mixed with a cryoprotector and freeze dried. The lyophilizate which was resuspended with water or an aqueous solution contained microcapsules with budesonide content of 2.2%, a diameter of 0.2-20 μm, and encapsulation efficiency of 85%.
AN 2002:487378 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 137:68156
TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophobic active agents
IN Albayrak, Celal
PA Inhale Therapeutic Systems, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002049620	A2	20020627	WO 2001-US50259	20011219 <--
	WO 2002049620	A3	20030515		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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	CA 2432904	C	20070911		
	AU 2002032824	A	20020701	AU 2002-32824	20011219 <--
	US 20020192294	A1	20021219	US 2001-27401	20011219 <--
	US 6899898	B2	20050531		
	US 20030068381	A1	20030410	US 2001-28258	20011219 <--
	US 7252842	B2	20070807		
	EP 1343480	A2	20030917	EP 2001-992358	20011219 <--
	EP 1343480	B1	20070502		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004516263	T	20040603	JP 2002-550962	20011219 <--
	AT 361057	T	20070515	AT 2001-992358	20011219 <--
	AT 375145	T	20071015	AT 2001-985618	20011219 <--
	ES 2286157	T3	20071201	ES 2001-992358	20011219 <--
	ES 2292634	T3	20080316	ES 2001-985618	20011219 <--
PRAI	US 2000-257527P	P	20001221 <--		

US 2001-300021P P 20010621 <--
WO 2001-US50259 W 20011219 <--

L47 ANSWER 21 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophilic active agents
AB Microparticles and a method for their production is described. The process of the present invention provides a simple, quick, and efficient one-pot process for the production of microparticles containing a hydrophilic active agent of various and uniform morphologies, including microcapsules, microspheres, and microsponges. The microparticles are preferably used for pharmaceutical applications. A solution of 750 mg Resomer RG-756 in 15 mL Et acetate was mixed with a solution of 200 mg human serum albumin containing 5 mmol tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, followed by addition of 50 mL of 4% Pluronic F68 solution with stirring. The solvent was eliminated at room temperature, and the suspension was washed with water and concentrated to desired volume The suspension was mixed with a cryoprotector and freeze dried. The lyophilizate which was resuspended with water or an aqueous solution contained microcapsules with a human serum albumin content of 18%, a diameter of 0.-8 μm, and encapsulation efficiency of 86%.
AN 2002:487377 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 137:68155
TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophilic active agents
IN Albayrak, Celal
PA Inhale Therapeutic Systems, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002049619	A2	20020627	WO 2001-US50105	20011219 <--
WO 2002049619	A3	20021205		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2432900	A1	20020627	CA 2001-2432900	20011219 <--
CA 2432900	C	20070911		
AU 2002035253	A	20020701	AU 2002-35253	20011219 <--
US 20020192294	A1	20021219	US 2001-27401	20011219 <--
US 6899898	B2	20050531		
US 20030068381	A1	20030410	US 2001-28258	20011219 <--
US 7252842	B2	20070807		
EP 1343478	A2	20030917	EP 2001-985618	20011219 <--
EP 1343478	B1	20071010		
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JP 2004516262	T	20040603	JP 2002-550961	20011219 <--
AT 361057	T	20070515	AT 2001-992358	20011219 <--
AT 375145	T	20071015	AT 2001-985618	20011219 <--

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     ES 2286157           T3    20071201    ES 2001-992358         20011219 <--
     ES 2292634           T3    20080316    ES 2001-985618         20011219 <--
PRAI US 2000-257527P      P     20001221  <--
     US 2001-300021P      P     20010621  <--
     WO 2001-US50105      W     20011219  <--

L47  ANSWER 22 OF 34  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations
     containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
AB   An anti-microbial liquid ophthalmic composition for direct application onto an
     eye comprises (by weight) about 0.02-0.20% chlorite compound and about
     0.005-0.01% peroxy compound, at a pH between about 7.0 and 7.8.  Preferably,
     the chlorite compound is a metal chlorite where the metal is chosen from
     sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium, while the peroxy compound is
     hydrogen peroxide.  Also included are methods for treating an eye
     infection through application of the composition to the eye, and for cleansing
     a contact lens in place on an eye through application of the composition to the
     lens.
AN   2002:409133  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN   136:406883
TI   Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations
     containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
IN   Karagoezian, Hampar L.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 412,174.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 4
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
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PI   US 20020064565        A1    20020530    US 2001-911638         20010723 <--
     US 6592907            B2    20030715
     WO 2003009802         A2    20030206    WO 2002-US19951        20020624 <--
     WO 2003009802         A3    20031127
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
             GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
             GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2002322298         A1    20030217    AU 2002-322298         20020624 <--
     EP 1418881            A2    20040519    EP 2002-756279         20020624 <--
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
     JP 2004536137         T     20041202    JP 2003-515195         20020624 <--
     US 20040037891        A1    20040226    US 2003-614646         20030707 <--
     MX 2004PA00764        A     20050217    MX 2004-PA764          20040123 <--
     US 20060127497        A1    20060615    US 2006-340186         20060126 <--
     US 20070104798        A1    20070510    US 2006-633355         20061204 <--
PRAI US 1999-412174        A2    19991004  <--
     US 2001-911638        A     20010723  <--
     WO 2002-US19951       W     20020624  <--
     US 2003-614646        A1    20030707

L47  ANSWER 23 OF 34  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Pluronic-spermine vesicles as novel adjuvants in vaccine
```

delivery
AB We evaluated the immune responses in mice dosed with L101 vesicles containing tetanus toxoid (TT) with various additives. The vesicles were coated with sodium hyaluronate (HYA), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), spermine (SPER), or uncoated. It was found that the combination of the pluronic and the polycation spermine induced higher immune responses as determined by anal. of serum TT specific total IgG and IgG2a subclass titers.
AN 2002:350444 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 138:112252
TI Pluronic-spermine vesicles as novel adjuvants in vaccine delivery
AU Somavarapu, S.; Shah, K.; Singh, J.; Field, W.; Bramwell, V.; McHugh, C.; Alpar, O.
CS Centre For Drug Delivery Research, University of London School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury, London, WC1N-1AX, UK
SO Proceedings - 28th International Symposium on Controlled Release of Bioactive Materials and 4th Consumer & Diversified Products Conference, San Diego, CA, United States, June 23-27, 2001 (2001), Volume 2, 944-945 Publisher: Controlled Release Society, Minneapolis, Minn. CODEN: 69CNY8
DT Conference
LA English
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 24 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Temperature-responsive and degradable hyaluronic acid/ Pluronic composite hydrogels for controlled release of human growth hormone
AB Temperature-sensitive hyaluronic acid (HA) hydrogels were synthesized by photopolymn. of vinyl group modified HA in combination with acrylate group end-capped poly(ethylene glycol)-poly(propylene glycol)-poly(ethylene glycol) tri-block copolymer (Pluronic F127). The synthesized HA/Pluronic composite hydrogels gradually collapsed with increasing temperature over the range of 5-40°, suggesting that the Pluronic component formed self-associating micelles in the hydrogel structure. Upon prolonged incubation in a buffer medium, the micelles slowly degraded due to the hydrolytic scission of the ester linkage between the Pluronic and acrylate group. The mass erosion occurred much faster at 37° than at 13°, indicating that at the higher temperature, the ester linkage between the Pluronic and acrylate group might be more exposed to an aqueous environment and thus be more readily hydrolyzed due to Pluronic micellization. Incorporation of recombinant human growth hormone in the hydrogel resulted in a sustained release profile which followed a mass erosion pattern.
AN 2002:258819 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 138:175682
TI Temperature-responsive and degradable hyaluronic acid/ Pluronic composite hydrogels for controlled release of human growth hormone
AU Kim, Mee Ryang; Park, Tae Gwan
CS Department of Biological Sciences, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Taejon, 305-701, S. Korea
SO Journal of Controlled Release (2002), 80(1-3), 69-77 CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 25 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Electrospun pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polymeric carrier
AB The present invention is directed to an electrospun pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable active agent, and a pharmaceutically acceptable polymeric carrier for use in therapy.P. Thus, 5 mL of a stock solution of 30% polyethylene oxide was added to 0.5 g nabumetone dissolved in 11 mL of acetonitrile. Then 0.1 mL of Tween-80 was added to the solution and the mixture was electrospun to obtain fibers which were collected and removed from the drum.
AN 2001:564812 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 135:142242
TI Electrospun pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polymeric carrier
IN Ignatious, Francis; Baldoni, John M.
PA Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001054667	A1	20010802	WO 2001-US2399	20010125 <--
	W: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CZ, DZ, EE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2396640	A1	20010802	CA 2001-2396640	20010125 <--
	EP 1251829	A1	20021030	EP 2001-903299	20010125 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	BR 2001007869	A	20021105	BR 2001-7869	20010125 <--
	JP 2003521493	T	20030715	JP 2001-555646	20010125 <--
	HU 2003001130	A2	20030929	HU 2003-1130	20010125 <--
	HU 2003001130	A3	20060728		
	NZ 519992	A	20040430	NZ 2001-519992	20010125 <--
	AU 772830	B2	20040506	AU 2001-31134	20010125 <--
	TW 289061	B	20071101	TW 2001-90101371	20010207 <--
	IN 2002MN00899	A	20050304	IN 2002-MN899	20020704 <--
	NO 2002003338	A	20020903	NO 2002-3338	20020711 <--
	US 20030017208	A1	20030123	US 2002-181640	20020719 <--
	KR 806412	B1	20080221	KR 2002-709477	20020724 <--
	MX 2002PA07298	A	20021209	MX 2002-PA7298	20020726 <--
	ZA 2002005989	A	20030203	ZA 2002-5989	20020726 <--
	AU 2004202461	A1	20040701	AU 2004-202461	20040603 <--
	AU 2004202461	B2	20071122		
PRAI	US 2000-178682P	P	20000128 <--		
	WO 2001-US2399	W	20010125 <--		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 26 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Viscosity-enhanced ophthalmic solutions having detergent action and their use on contact lenses
AB An ophthalmic solution with viscosity-enhancing and detergent properties for contact lenses comprises one or more physiol. acceptable viscosity-enhancing agents in aqueous solution having a non-Newtonian rheol.

behavior, and one or more physiol. acceptable nonionic surfactants. The nonionic surfactant may be selected among esters of fatty acids, sorbitan polyoxyethylates, or block polyoxyalkylenes. The viscosity-enhancing agent may be selected among hyaluronic acid or its salts with alkali or alkaline-earth metals, ethers or esters of cellulose, chitosans, gellans, alginates or carboxyvinyl polymers. Examples were given which were based on Na hyaluronate and Pluronic F127.

AN 2000:725733 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 133:298044
TI Viscosity-enhanced ophthalmic solutions having detergent action and their use on contact lenses
IN Cantoro, Amalio
PA Laboratoire Medidom S.A., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000060038	A1	20001012	WO 2000-IB388	20000331 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	IT 1306123	B1	20010530	IT 1999-RM205	19990402 <--
	CA 2365542	A1	20001012	CA 2000-2365542	20000331 <--
	CA 2365542	C	20060509		
	EP 1165731	A1	20020102	EP 2000-911192	20000331 <--
	EP 1165731	B1	20041006		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	AT 278759	T	20041015	AT 2000-911192	20000331 <--
	PT 1165731	T	20050131	PT 2000-911192	20000331 <--
	ES 2228476	T3	20050416	ES 2000-911192	20000331 <--
	US 6528465	B1	20030304	US 2001-937513	20010925 <--
PRAI	IT 1999-RM205	A	19990402 <--		
	WO 2000-IB388	W	20000331 <--		

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 27 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Polymer compositions and methods for improving integrity of compromised body passageways and cavities
AB The present invention provides compns. and methods for improving the integrity of body passageways following surgery or injury. Representative examples of therapeutic agents include microtubule stabilizing agents, fibrosis inducers, angiogenic factors, growth factors and cytokines and other factors involved in the wound healing or fibrosis cascade. Polymeric films of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer containing paclitaxel and Pluronic F127 were prepared and the release of paclitaxel and property of the film was studied. The efficacy of the film in a vascular wound healing rat model was shown.
AN 2000:608560 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 133:198740
TI Polymer compositions and methods for improving integrity of compromised

body passageways and cavities
IN Signore, Pierre E.; Machan, Lindsay S.
PA Angiotech Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000050016	A2	20000831	WO 2000-CA175	20000223 <--
	WO 2000050016	A3	20010118		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2369739	A1	20000831	CA 2000-2369739	20000223 <--
	AU 2000027878	A	20000914	AU 2000-27878	20000223 <--
	AU 768527	B2	20031218		
	NZ 513895	A	20010928	NZ 2000-513895	20000223 <--
	EP 1162956	A2	20011219	EP 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	EP 1162956	B1	20050608		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 20020022055	A1	20020221	US 2000-511570	20000223 <--
	JP 2002537324	T	20021105	JP 2000-600628	20000223 <--
	AT 297198	T	20050615	AT 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	EP 1568363	A2	20050831	EP 2005-12254	20000223 <--
	EP 1568363	A3	20060712		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
	PT 1162956	T	20051031	PT 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	ES 2243232	T3	20051201	ES 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	NO 2001004085	A	20011022	NO 2001-4085	20010822 <--
	IN 2001MN01085	A	20070316	IN 2001-MN1085	20010911 <--
	US 20030124197	A1	20030703	US 2002-323401	20021218 <--
	IN 2005MN00664	A	20050930	IN 2005-MN664	20050624 <--
	US 20070104767	A1	20070510	US 2006-522092	20060914 <--
PRAI	US 1999-121424P	P	19990223 <--		
	EP 2000-906091	A3	20000223 <--		
	US 2000-511570	B1	20000223 <--		
	WO 2000-CA175	W	20000223 <--		
	IN 2001-MN1085	A3	20010911 <--		
	US 2002-323401	A1	20021218 <--		

L47 ANSWER 28 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of making them
AB Methods are provided for the stabilization, storage, and delivery of biol. active macromols., such as proteins, peptides and nucleic acids. Methods are provided for the crystallization of proteins and nucleic acids and for the preparation of stabilized protein or nucleic acid crystals for use in dry or slurry formulations in pharmaceutical and veterinary formulations, diagnostics, cosmetics, food, and agricultural feeds. The crystals are stabilized by addition of excipients such as carbohydrates or by encapsulating them in a polymeric carrier. Methods are presented for encapsulating proteins, glycoproteins, enzymes, antibodies, hormones, and

peptide crystals or crystal formulations into compns. for biol. delivery to humans and animals. Thus, lipase from Candida rugosa was dissolved in distilled water, treated with celite, adjusted to pH 4.8 with AcOH, filtered, ultrafiltered to remove proteins of <30 kDa mol. weight, and crystallization was initiated by addition of 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol. Sucrose was added to the mother liquor to a concentration of 10%, and the crystals were separated by centrifugation, suspended in EtOH, and air dried at room temperature Alternatively, the lipase crystals were crosslinked and encapsulated in lactic acid/glycolic acid copolymer; the microspheres formed were 90 μm in diameter

AN 1999:717837 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 131:314241

TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of making them

IN Margolin, Alexey L.; Khalaf, Nazer K.; St. Clair, Nancy L.; Rakestraw, Scott L.; Shenoy, Bhami C.

PA Altus Biologics Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 201 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9955310	A1	19991104	WO 1999-US9099	19990427 <--
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2330476	A1	19991104	CA 1999-2330476	19990427 <--
	AU 9937646	A	19991116	AU 1999-37646	19990427 <--
	AU 757991	B2	20030313		
	EP 1073421	A1	20010207	EP 1999-920064	19990427 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2002512949	T	20020508	JP 2000-545510	19990427 <--
	SG 121739	A1	20060526	SG 2002-6394	19990427 <--
	US 20020045582	A1	20020418	US 1999-374132	19990810 <--
	US 6541606	B2	20030401		
	ZA 2000006023	A	20011113	ZA 2000-6023	20001026 <--
	IN 2000KN00530	A	20050923	IN 2000-KN530	20001120 <--
	US 20030175239	A1	20030918	US 2003-383266	20030305 <--
	US 7351798	B2	20080401		
PRAI	US 1997-70274P	T0	19971231 <--		
	US 1998-83148P	P	19980427 <--		
	US 1998-224475	A2	19981231 <--		
	WO 1999-US9099	W	19990427 <--		
	US 1999-374132	A1	19990810 <--		

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 29 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into the bladder

AB Bioerodible, sustained release prepns. are provided for placement into the bladder through the urethra which provide sustained release of drugs.

Configurations are provided which are insertable through a catheter, such as a coiled filament, patch or a flowable gel. The device is bioeroded during or after the sustained release of the drug such that there is no blockage of the urinary tract while the device is in place within the bladder. A solution of oxybutynin chloride and 2% collagen was mixed with stirring while preventing occurrence of foam. The mixture was lyophilized and pulverized at a low temperature using liquid N. The pulverized product was formed under compression to give a needle-shaped preparation Effects of buffer pH, cannula size, drug concentration, and modifier concentration on the release rate of the drug was studied.

AN 1998:682083 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 129:293898
OREF 129:59871a,59874a
TI Intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into the bladder
IN Ottoboni, Thomas B.; Yamamoto, Ronald K.; Conston, Stanley R.
PA Point Biomedical Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9843555	A1	19981008	WO 1998-US6445	19980402 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2285591	A1	19981008	CA 1998-2285591	19980402 <--
	AU 9868764	A	19981022	AU 1998-68764	19980402 <--
	GB 2338414	A	19991222	GB 1999-23410	19980402 <--
	GB 2338414	B	20011219		
	EP 971641	A1	20000119	EP 1998-914404	19980402 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	DE 19882286	T0	20000427	DE 1998-19882286	19980402 <--
	JP 2001519787	T	20011023	JP 1998-541970	19980402 <--
	NO 9904837	A	19991110	NO 1999-4837	19991004 <--
PRAI	US 1997-833247	A	19970403 <--		
	WO 1998-US6445	W	19980402 <--		

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 30 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive material encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
AB Novel burst-free, sustained release biocompatible and biodegradable microcapsules are disclosed which can be programmed to release their active core for variable durations ranging from 1-100 days in an aqueous physiol. environment. The microcapsules are comprised of a core of polypeptide or other biol. active agent encapsulated in a matrix of poly(lactide/glycolide) copolymer, which may contain a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, as a blend of upcapped free carboxyl end group and end-capped forms ranging in ratios from 100/0 to 1/99.

AN 1998:527193 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 129:166193
OREF 129:33701a,33704a
TI Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive material encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
IN Setterstrom, Jean A.; Van Hamont, John E.; Reid, Robert H.; Jacob, Elliot; Jeyanthi, Ramasubbu; Boedeker, Edgar C.; McQueen, Charles E.; Tice, Thomas R.; Roberts, F. Donald; Friden, Phil
PA United States Dept. of the Army, USA; Van Hamont, John E.; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 363 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 17

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9832427	A1	19980730	WO 1998-US1556	19980127 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6309669	B1	20011030	US 1997-789734	19970127 <--
	AU 9863175	A	19980818	AU 1998-63175	19980127 <--
PRAI	US 1997-789734	A	19970127 <--		
	US 1984-590308	B1	19840316 <--		
	US 1992-867301	A2	19920410 <--		
	US 1995-446148	A2	19950522 <--		
	US 1995-446149	B2	19950522 <--		
	US 1996-590973	B2	19960124 <--		
	WO 1998-US1556	W	19980127 <--		

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 31 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Polyoxyalkylene compositions and method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesions
AB A method for inhibiting the formation/reformation of post-surgical internal adhesions comprises administering to tissues of a mammal an aqueous composition containing an effective amount of pentoxifyllin, 60-90% water, and 5-35% polyoxyalkylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymer having average mol. weight ≥5000. The compns. can be adjusted to take advantage of the gelation properties of certain polyoxyalkylene block copolymer solns. which are liquid at room temperature and gel at mammalian body temps. The solns. can be provided as isomotically and pH balanced composition which match the pH and osmotic pressure of mammalian bodily fluids. Thus, an aqueous solution of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer 28% and pentoxifyllin 0.40% was prepared which exhibited pH 7.4, osmolality 123 mOsm/kg, and viscosity 360,000 cP at 30°. The solns. exhibited good pentoxifyllin release and significantly reduced post-surgical adhesion formation in rabbit uterines.
AN 1998:484966 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 129:113557
OREF 129:23207a,23210a
TI Polyoxyalkylene compositions and method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesions

IN Reeve, Lorraine E.; Flore, Stephen G.
PA MDV Technologies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9829147	A1	19980709	WO 1997-US136	19970103 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9715265	A	19980731	AU 1997-15265	19970103 <--
	US 6034088	A	20000307	US 1998-141122	19980827 <--
	US 6399624	B1	20020604	US 2000-516640	20000301 <--
	US 20030077328	A1	20030424	US 2002-192903	20020710 <--
PRAI	US 1995-540229	A2	19951006 <--		
	WO 1997-US136	W	19970103 <--		
	US 1998-141122	A1	19980827 <--		
	US 2000-516640	A1	20000301 <--		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 32 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Gas emulsions stabilized with fluorinated ethers having low Ostwald coefficients
AB Long-lasting gas emulsions for ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging contrast enhancement utilize low-Ostwald coefficient fluoro mono- and fluoro polyether compds. Gas emulsions comprising microbubble prepns. are disclosed wherein the microbubbles comprise fluoro ethers such as perfluorodiglyme (CF3(OCF2CF2)2OCF3), perfluoromonoglyme (CF3OCF2CF2OCF3), perfluoro di-Et ether (C2F5OC2F5), perfluoro Et Me ether (CF3OC2F5), perfluoro di-Me ether (CF3OCF3), as well as CF3OCF2OCF3 and fluoro polyethers CF3(OCF2)2OCF3, CF3(OCF2)3OCF3, and CF3(OCF2)4OCF3.
AN 1997:132782 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 126:141777
OREF 126:27327a,27330a
TI Gas emulsions stabilized with fluorinated ethers having low Ostwald coefficients
IN Kabalnov, Alexey; Schutt, Ernest George; Weers, Jeffry Greg
PA Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., USA; Kabalnov, Alexey; Schutt, Ernest George; Weers, Jeffry Greg
SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9640281	A2	19961219	WO 1996-US9068	19960605 <--
	WO 9640281	A3	19970313		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG				

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA

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CA	2222186	A1	19961219	CA 1996-2222186	19960605 <--
AU	9660487	A	19961230	AU 1996-60487	19960605 <--
AU	712946	B2	19991118		
EP	833669	A2	19980408	EP 1996-918164	19960605 <--
EP	833669	B1	20020502		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

CN	1192159	A	19980902	CN 1996-195879	19960605 <--
CN	1087954	B	20020724		
JP	11506782	T	19990615	JP 1997-501477	19960605 <--
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HU	9900848	A2	19990728	HU 1999-848	19960605 <--
HU	9900848	A3	19991129		
EP	1174153	A2	20020123	EP 2001-119824	19960605 <--
EP	1174153	A3	20020731		
EP	1174153	B1	20060823		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

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AT	216894	T	20020515	AT 1996-918164	19960605 <--
PT	833669	T	20020930	PT 1996-918164	19960605 <--
ES	2176462	T3	20021201	ES 1996-918164	19960605 <--
PL	185883	B1	20030829	PL 1996-323868	19960605 <--
AT	337018	T	20060915	AT 2001-119824	19960605 <--
ES	2269262	T3	20070401	ES 2001-119824	19960605 <--
NO	9705317	A	19980109	NO 1997-5317	19971119 <--
US	6193952	B1	20010227	US 1998-973281	19980209 <--
US	20020119102	A1	20020829	US 2000-746215	20001222 <--
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PRAI	US 1995-479621	A	19950607	<--
	EP 1996-918164	A3	19960605	<--
	WO 1996-US9068	W	19960605	<--
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	US 2000-746215	B1	20001222	<--

L47 ANSWER 33 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers

AB Hydrogels of polymerized and crosslinked macromers comprising hydrophilic oligomers having biodegradable monomeric or oligomeric extensions, which biodegradable extensions are terminated on free ends with end cap monomers or oligomers capable of polymerization and cross linking are described. The hydrophilic core itself may be degradable, thus combining the core and extension functions. Macromers are polymerized using free radical initiators under the influence of long wavelength UV light, visible light excitation or thermal energy. Biodegrdn. occurs at the linkages within the extension oligomers and results in fragments which are non-toxic and easily removed from the body. Preferred applications for the hydrogels include prevention of adhesion formation after surgical procedures, controlled release of drugs and other bioactive species, temporary protection or separation of tissue surfaces, adhering of sealing tissues together, and preventing the attachment of cells to tissue surfaces.

AN 1995:599622 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 122:322539

OREF 122:58491a,58494a

TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers

IN Hubbell, Jeffrey A.; Pathak, Chandrashekhar P.; Sawhney, Amarpreet S.;

Desai, Neil P.; Hill, Jennifer L.
PA University of Texas, USA
SO U.S., 34 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 843,485, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 13

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5410016	A	19950425	US 1993-22687	19930301 <--
	US 5380536	A	19950110	US 1991-740703	19910805 <--
	US 5468505	A	19951121	US 1993-165392	19931210 <--
	US 5626863	A	19970506	US 1995-379848	19950127 <--
	US 5567435	A	19961022	US 1995-468364	19950606 <--
	US 5986043	A	19991116	US 1996-700237	19960820 <--
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	US 1995-379848	A3	19950127 <--		
	US 1995-468364	A3	19950606 <--		
	US 1995-510089	B1	19950801 <--		
	US 1996-700237	A1	19960820 <--		
	US 1998-128917	A1	19980804 <--		
	US 2000-492011	A1	20000126 <--		

L47 ANSWER 34 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceutical liposomes for trans-mucosal delivery of peptides
AB Bioadhesive microemulsions or liposomic dispersions containing proteic substances, especially calcitonin (I), that allow the systemic, local or topical administration of drugs by trans-mucosal route are described. An alc. solution containing lecithin 4, cholesterol 0.75, tocopherol acetate 0.02g was added to an aqueous solution containing Na methylparaben 0.15, Na2EDTA 0.1 g, and salmon I 7 mg under stirring, then alc. was evaporated by heating to form a liposome dispersion to which Lutrol F127 13, and water q.s to 100mL was added.
AN 1994:280286 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 120:280286
OREF 120:49395a,49398a
TI Pharmaceutical liposomes for trans-mucosal delivery of peptides
IN Poli, Stefano; Mailland, Federico; Moro, Luigi
PA Poli Industria Chimica S.p.A., Italy
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9403157	A1	19940217	WO 1993-EP1965	19930723 <--

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        RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     EP 652744            A1    19950517    EP 1993-917634         19930723 <--
     EP 652744            B1    19960320
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     AT 135566            T     19960415    AT 1993-917634         19930723 <--
     ES 2085166           T3    19960516    ES 1993-917634         19930723 <--
     CA 2141026           C     20000418    CA 1993-2141026        19930723 <--
     US 5759566           A     19980602    US 1996-664852         19960617 <--
     US 5654000           A     19970805    US 1996-693620         19960717 <--
PRAI IT 1992-MI1831       A     19920728  <--
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